The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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BLACKSMITH COAL.

LOUBET IS THE MAN.

He is Chosen President of the French Republic.

The National Assembly Meets in Versailles.

The Opposition Casts Its Votes for M. Meline.

Some Storm Accompanied the Election—M. Loubet Asked His Friends Not to Vote for Him.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Emile Loubet, president of the senate, was today elected by the national assembly to the presidency of the French republic to succeed the late President M. Felix Faure.

The national assembly met at Versailles at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were crowded with people gathered to witness the departure of the deputies and senators. M. Deroulede arried here by the Lyons railroad and was met by members of the patriotic league. Order prevailed at the stations where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken.

The first trains took an army of telegraphers and telephoners to Versailles, where the town hall was decorated with flags and draped with crape. The lamps were lighted and veiled with crape.

The members of the national assembly, namely, the senators and deputies, began to assemble at 10 o'clock and to select their seats.

M. Loubet, president of the senate and presiding officer, arrived in a carriage at 10 o'clock.

Friends surrounded him when he entered the gallery of busts, and he said:

"If you love me, I hope you won't vote for me."

Soon the scene became animated. Crowds of people surrounded the doors watching the arrival of the members. The palace was closed to the public. Various political groups held meetings at noon and M. Cochery announced that M. Meline had definitely withdrawn his candidacy. The nationalists and anti-semites decided not to vote for M. Loubet.

The assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open, amid the applause of the leftists, during which M. Loubet proceeded to draw for tellers. The voting began with the letter "D", and M. Dausette, moderate republican, representing in the chamber of deputies the fourth district of Lille, in the department of the north, cast the first ballot.

When M. Paul Deroulede, organizer of the league of patriots and deputy representing the second district of Angouleme, voted, he attempted to speak from the tribune where the urns were placed, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so, which called forth protests from the rightists and applause from the leftists.

M. Deroulede, however, persisted in speaking and repulsed the ushers and others who rushed up to expel him from the tribune, which he finally left.

While in the tribune, M. Deroulede shouted, "The president of the republic out to be elected by the people. I will not vote here."

Then turning to M. Loubet, M. Deroulede cried: "Do you deny what M. DeBeaurepaire has written?"

To this M. Loubet replied: "I am not called on to answer you."

M. Deroulede retorted: "I know what you are."

Apart from the Deroulede incident the voting passed off quietly, the members returning to their seats after voting and chatting on the events of the day.

M. Drumont, anti-Semite, representing in the chamber the first division of Algeira, also attempted to speak and a great commotion followed, during which cries of "Down with anarchy," were raised.

In the meantime the voting continued and at 2:40 p. m. the ballot was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the assembly left the hall and assembled in the galleries and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election.

M. Meline loudly announced that he had voted for M Loubet.

The progressists insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet, which explains the vote cast for him.

The votes not given to M. Loubet or M. Meline were divided between M. Cavaignac, General Jamont, General Saussier and others.

M. Meline received an ovation when he voted.

NEW PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED.

When the sitting of the assembly was resumed the public galleries were crowded. The tellers entered headed by M. Chauveau, who announced that M. Loubet had been elected by a vote of 483 to 270 cast for M. Meline, amidst applause from the leftist and centrist groups.

Fifty scattering votes were cast, divided among M. Cavaignac, General Jamont, General Saussier and others.

The progressists, as previously cabled, insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet, which explains the vote cast for him. Senator Chauveau added:

"M. Loubet having obtained an absolute majority, I proclaim him president of the republic."

The announcement was greeted with prolonged applause, mingled with violent protests from the rightists, and leftists, shouting, "Vive la republique."

M. Chauveau then declared the sitting closed.

A squadron of cuirassiers which arrived at the palace to escort the new president was greeted by the crowd outside with cries of "vive L'Armee." Calm prevailed although the crowds were increasing in size.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Emil Loubet, who, until his election to the presidency today, was president of the French senate, was born at Marsanne on December 31, 1838, was educated for the bar and began his practice at Montelimar. He entered political life in the general election of 1876, when he professed himself a republican and opposed to general and complete amnesty. He was elected by a great majority and at once associated himself in the assembly with the republican left. He was one of the deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the De Broglio ministry in 1877.

After having been twice re-elected to the assemby he became a candidate for the senate in his old department and was elected in 1885.

He became a member of the first Tirard ministry, which only survived for three months, holding the position of minister of public works. When M. De Freycinet declined to undertake the presidency of the council, he was intrusted with the reconstruction of the ministry and took the position of minister of the interior, from which M. Constans had retired in 1892.

During Loubet's term of office in the Ribot cabinet, which lasted until January, 1893, the Panama scandals developed and dislodged him from his executive position. He was re-elected to the senate in 1894 by a very large majority, being elevated to the presidency January 2d last.

GETTING AWAY FOR PARIS.

PARIS, 18.—The duke of Orleans seems to be going away from France rather than coming to this country. He arrived last night at Turin, from San Remo.

Manifestation Against Loubet.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A manifestation against Loubet and in favor of Meline occurred last evening before the republican club, in the Rue de Grammont. The league of patriots announced that it intended to do all in its power to prevent the election of Loubet.

The radical press favors the election of Loubet, who is also supported by the socialists, while the conservative and moderate journals endorse the candidacy of M. Meline.

President Loubet has asked M. Dupuy to retain the premiership and the present cabinet.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

PARIS, Feb. 18. — Anti-Loubet demonstrations are commencing in the streets. Cries of "down with the Panamaists" are prominent.

The agitation was caused by M. Deroulede and M. Drumont and their party. The authorities say measures have been taken to maintain order.

MUST BE AN ELECTION.

Vacancy in G. A. R. Commandership Cannot be Filled by Succession.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Capt Eli Torrance, of Minneapolis, judge advocate general of the National G. A. R. organization, today made his decision in the matter of the disputed succession to the national commandership made vacant by the death of Colonel Sexton, of Chicago. The decision is that a successor must be elected as there is no promotion in the G. A. R. through death.

Captain Torrance holds that the executive committee of the national council has full power to elect the commander. It will be unnecessary to call a meeting of the national council. The decision is sustained by a lengthy and conclusive memorandum.

Charges of Bribery.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 18.—A sensation was created in the joint assembly of the legislature today when Representative Law, republican, made specific charges of bribery in the interest of McCune, and said that the charges could be substantiated by positive evidence. Fisher, democrat, moved the appointment of an investigating committee of seven, to consist of three members from the senate and four from the house.

Armour's Washington Agent Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—G. B. Favorito, of Chicago, a son of the manager for Armour & Co., died suddenly at the Dewey hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon, of heart disease. Mr. Favorite and his wife had been guests of the hotel for several days. His relatives in Chicago have been informed of his death. Mr. Favorite was about thirty years old.

A Protest Against Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The National Congress of Mothers today unanimously adopted a resolution urging congress not to admit Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the house of representatives.

REFORM IN BAD WAY

Republicans Rebel Against the Caucus.

Allen County Court House Bond Bill Passes.

Senator Gilbert Aired His Own Opinions.

Senator Drummond Reminded Him That Allen County Affairs Were None of His Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The republican leaders of the house found that they had a small sized revolt on their hands yesterday afternoon when, after adjournment, they attempted to caucus on the township and county reform bills. A few of the members refused point blank to go into the caucus.

Among them were Representatives Messick, Vogel and Reser. Others made no overt demonstration, but did not go into the caucus nevertheless. In that crowd were Messrs. Reese, Durham, Holcomb and several others. Chairman Shideler, of the caucus, had to use his most earnest, persuasive powers to secure the attendance of several other members, who finally attended. About a dozen republican members either refrained from attending or were decidedly apathetic.

There is a reason for their attitude. It is the fact that the county and township officers are moving heaven and earth to defeat the bills and letters and petitions, for which in many instances they are responsible, are flooding the house. The result is that the members hear only the one side of the case that naturally causes them to place an undue estimate on the relative strength of the opposition to the bills in the various counties compared with the sentiment in their favor. The showing made is entirely exparte, but it is causing some members who were strong for the bills a few days ago to waver.

Senator Ryan yesterday afternoon called up the Fort Wayne charter amendment bill prepared by the administration. It passed without a dissenting voice and went to the governor for his signature. It will be signed promptly.

COURT HOUSE SQUABBLE.

When the call on house bills on second reading had been finished, Senator Kell moved to suspend the rules on his bill to authorize the Allen county board of commissioners to sell bonds for the completion of the Allen county court house. The senate lost some time in deciding whether to allow the senator from Allen to propose his bill for passage. Permission to do this, however, was finally granted to him. Senator Kell found that his bill was not without opposition.

Senator Gilbert took sides against it on the ground that the Allen county court house had already cost much more than it should have cost; that thirty-four cents a cubic foot had been paid for the stone out of which it was built, when the very same kind of stone could have been bought at the Bedford quarries at fourteen cents a cubic foot. He said somebody was fattening off the job.

Senator Drummond took the part of the senator from Allen. He said that it did not concern the senator from Steuben what the Allen county board of commissioners did with their money. He said that it was on account of just such men as the senator from Steuben that the Allen county court had been dispensing justice for years in a building that provided a resting place for bats and owls. He thought that the senator would have enough to do to attend to his own dirty linen in Steuben county, without attempting to take in the washing of Allen county. He said that there was enough dirt in Steuben county, where the county officers were under investigation.

At this point Senator Gilbert arose to a question of personal privilege, saying that no county officer of Steuben county was under investigation.

"No, I guess they are done with them," interrupted Senator Drummond.

Senator Gilbert continued that Steuben county always prosecuted here dishonest officers, and that every one that had been found guilty had been a democrat, and not a republican had been found wanting or sent to the penitentiary. Senator Gilbert said that if the democrats did not whitewash democrats, why did a democratic council refuse to expel Sim Coy after he had been in the penitentiary?

"Well, your republican president pardoned him," retorted the tall senator on the minority side of the house.

Senator Drummond added that if the senator from Steuben was doing the way he did to increase his political prospects he should not forget that the people of Allen county would remember the part he had played in the affair of the completion of their court house.

On the vote the bill was passed without an opposing vote. Senator Gilbert voted "yes," saying that it was plain that Allen county could not finish its court house without aid, and he would not vote against the bill.

LOUTTIT'S BILL [illegible].

The Torrens land bill, the favorable report on which was adopted by the house several days ago, was the special order on second reading in the house yesterday afternoon. There are 118 sections and forty-four pages of the bill. Mr. Louttit, author of the bill, moved to amend by adding a local option section under which 200 freeholders may petition the county commissioners to order an election and it shall be determined at that election whether the county shall adopt the Torrens system of land titles. The amendment was adopted. There were no other amendments and the bill was engrossed.

TIME GROWS SHORT.

Both branches of the general assembly realize that the working time was nearing an end. Rules were adopted limiting members to five-minute speeches, and allowing no member to give another member his time. Beginning with Monday the senate will join the house in night sessions.

The pharmacy bill was engrossed in the senate, so, also, the house county superintendent bill, but the amendment was knocked out making women eligible to the office.

The pharmacy bill, which provides for a state pharmacy board consisting of five persons, of whom not more than three shall be of the same political faith, was engrossed.

The house passed a bill providing that a divorced person who had been guilty of adultery should not remarry in two years, and also the bill abolishing the state board of sanitary commissioners and creating the office of state veterinarian. The so-called Torrens land system bill was advanced to engrossment after being amended so as to authorize the people of any county to vote on the proposition to take advantage of the system.

The bill to curtail the power of county commissioners to grant electric line franchises was killed after a sharp debate, during which it was urged that if the bill prevailed it would prevent electric railway development now booming in every county in the state. A bill passed prohibiting county commissioners from building court houses in counties of 25,000 population unless 500 taxpayers petition for the same.

It is understood that the governor will veto the bill providing extra court facilities for Laporte and Porter counties by providing for holding court at Hammond and Michigan City, it being claimed othat this is the entering wedge for the ultimate building of court houses at the points named, although Crown Point and Laporte are county seats at the present time.

FEEBLE MINDED SCHOOL.

The Fort Wayne feeble minded school will be allowed in the general appropriations bill $27,000 for the current fiscal year to build a cottage for 100 girls, and for the succeeding year it will be allowed $15,000 to complete the building at the farm for 100 boys. The maintenance appropriation will be increased proportionately, it has been learned by Superintendent Johnson.

He thinks the chances are good also for the passage of the Louttit bill opening the doors of the feeble minded school to child bearing feeble minded women under forty-five years of age.

Senator Gilbert has received a good many letters against the Foster amendments to the Fort Wayne charter.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Woman Criminally Assaulted and Afterward Murdered.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The dead body of a sixteen-year-old girl, identified as the remains of Janie Mooré, was found frozen in the ice on the Wabash river near Riverdale, a few miles west of here, and suspicion points to an awful crime. One week ago the girl left the Warren county side of the river,' where she had been employed as a domestic, to go to her home. When the body was found the mouth was full of dry grass, her hands were clasping grass, her clothing was gathered about the waist, and the flesh on the left side of her face had been eaten away. A bruise on the right cheek indicated that she had been struck down. A coroner's investigation disclosed that she had been the victim of a criminal assault. Two men are under suspicion at Riverside, but no arrests have been made. There is much excitement in the village. Many rumors envelop the case in mystery, and the solution promises to be most difficult.

NEW PARTY FORMING.

Platform Will be That People Shall Govern by Direct Legislation.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—R. S. Thompson, president of the union reform party of Ohio, is here making arrangements for the national conference of the party, to be held in this city March 1st and 2d.

Mr. Thompson says that nearly 2,000 delegates are expected from fifteen states.

The Kentucky populists have notified Mr. Thompson that they will probably adjourn their convention in Lousville, February 27th, and meet here. The Reform Press association of Texas will do likewise.

Mr. Thompson says it is the expectation to form a national party pledged to the theory that the people shall govern themselves by direct legislation.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—John W. Funston, a native of Chatham, Ill., and John G. Green, a native of Belasco, Me., were asphyxiated in their room, No. 1422 Harmony street, last night. The gas motor had frozen during the recent norther and, thawing out, gas escaped through the open burners.

ON A NEW PLAN.

Fort Wayne Turnverein Will Give a Week's Fair.

Turnverein Hall Will be Converted Into a German Village—Architect Drawing Plans.

The Fort Wayne Turnverein will give a fair.

More than this, the fair will be on new lines that cannot fail to attract attention. The plan is to give a week's "German Village Festival," at the spacious hall corner of Main and Harrison, the event to open April 17. Several subcommittees have been appointed and Henry Wiese has been chosen general chairman. An allowance of $600 has been made to defray the expense of preparation and the plans for the construction of the German village will be prepared by Architect Grindle next week. The village will be a true representation of the villages of the fatherland. Good music will be provided throughout the week. Further announcement of the fair and the program will be published later.

The Turnverein moved into the present quarters recently and is at present having extensive alterations and improvements made. On the second floor is situated the club rooms and bath rooms. On the third floor is the gymnasium. The object of the society is to cultivate physical training in all its branches. At the present time there are classes as follows: Junior, twelve to eighteen years, thirty-seven pupils; junior, six to eighteen years, forty-two pupils; junior girls, six to sixteen years, twenty-two pupils; ladies, sixteen pupils; fencing class, twelve pupils; gentlemen's class, eighteen pupils. Meetings are held almost every afternoon and evening in the week. Among the members of a business men's class are W. P. Breen, John Morris, jr., J. Ross McCulloch, Dr. Deming, E. E. Fisher, I. Friend and many others.

AT WESTMINSTER.

The Week's Budget of Spice From the Seminary.

Several Classes Have Completed Their Work—Senior Class Entertained at a Valentine Party.

Miss Edith Coverdale has entered the sophomore year, and also continues her musical studies with Mrs. Myers.

Classes in physiology and in physics have completed their work and classes in botany, astronomy and English history are just beginning.

Misses Polly Sharp and Emma Lotts spent Friday evening with Miss Mary Knight. Misses Edith Fildes and Susie Craven took dinner the same evening with Martha Hackett and Miss Blanche Penfield was entertained by Miss Wilson.

Miss Gara Wheelock has entered the preparatory class.

Tuesday evening the senior class, of which four members are house girls, entertained the other members of the family and some city friends at a valentine party. A composite lunch was served, Miss Cox presiding at the coffee urn.

Miss Blanche Colter, class of '98, paid us a flying visit on her way home from a month's visit with other members of her class in the southern part of the state.

Cora Bryson and Maud Colter spent last Sunday at their homes, returning Monday.

Thursday was so fine a day that the basket ball teams were able to play a game out of doors.

Some very attractive and beautiful novelties for Easter gifts have been completed in the studio, the work of Miss Turner whose artistic feeling is very marked.

THE GRANT AT PERIM.

The Manila Transport at Entrance of the Red Sea.

PERIM, Feb. 18.—The United States transport Grant, having on board General Lawton and staff, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, is coaling here.

The Grant left New York on January 19th, and is bound for Manila. Perim is an island in the Straits of Babel Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea.

Coal Strike is Certain.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—At the convention of coal miners of Pittsburg district today a resolution was adopted fixing the differential between the thick and thin vein mines at 7 cents instead of 13 cents.

It was admitted by delegates during the discussion that a strike will be necessary to enforce this rate.

Brothers Murdered in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 18.—The bodies of Frank and John Valdes, brothers, have been found near Floresville. The men were murdered and robbed. Officers are investigating the case.

President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president and party returned to Washington at 8 o'clock this morning from their trip to Boston. The return trip was uneventful.

THE MILES INQUIRY.

Court Getting Ready With Its Witnesses.

Number of Army Officers Now in Washington.

General Miles Will be the First Witness Monday.

Will Not be Obliged to Answer Questions Showing Animus—Beef Men on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The court of inquiry to examine into the beef charges preferred by General Miles today went into executive session as soon as it assembled and proceeded with its work of selecting witnesses to be summoned and mapping out a plan of procedure. A number of witnesses who will be examined have reported, among them being Colonel Powell and Major Jesse M. Lee, of the Ninth infantry; Captain Duncan, of the Twenty-first infantry and Major Jackson, of the Third cavalry. Several other officers are in the city and several representatives of the beef concerns whose product is in question are here. The probability is that the taking of testimony will begin certainly on Monday, when General Miles will be examined. He will be looked to for a comprehensive statement of his charges and will be examined as to his statement before the war commission and his alleged newspaper interviews. His examination will be limited closely to his charges and the basis of them, and it is understood that should an attempt be made to elicit from him a statement as to whether he had entertained any animus it will be held he need not answer the question propounded. General Miles will be followed by other witnesses upon whom he will rely for corroboration.

THIRTY KILLED.

Appalling Collision on French Railroad.

Express Train from Calais Dashed Into a Stationary Train in Foret Station.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—An express train from Calias having passengers from London on board, collided today with a stationary train at Foret, near this city. Thirty persons were killed outright and fifty were more or less injured. The train left Tournai at 5:22 this morning and reached Foret at 8:14. Immediately afterwards the Mons express dashed at full speed into the station and ran into the Tournai train which was standing at the platform. It is said that, owing to the fog, the engineer of the express train did not see the signals.

The collision was appalling. The express locomotive mounted on top of the last of the carriages of the Tournai train, which were filled with passengers. These cars were smashed to pieces.

COMBINATION ASSURED.

Tableware and Glass Concerns to Unite in a Huge Trust.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The movement recently started to form a gigantic combination of all the leading glass, pressed and tableware manufacturers of the country is expected to be consummated at an early date. For the past week or more the negotiations have been carried forward in Pittsburg and vicinity by the local representatives of a leading New York banking house which is financeering the scheme.

The "Commoner and Glass Worker" of this city in its issue today states that option have already been secured on the plants of the United States glass company, which operates nine plants throughout the country, and is one of the largest firms in the United States; McKees & Bros, of this city, the Rochester Tumbler company, and the Crystal Glass company, of Bridgeport, Ohio.

ONE DEAD, OTHER DYING.

Sloan Brothers, in Kentucky, Resist a Sheriff and Get Cold Lead.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—An Enterprise, Ky., special to the Times-Star tells of the killing today of Harry Sloan and the mortal wounding of Callon Sloan, his brother, by Deputy Tom Rice. Rice was serving a warrant for larceny on the Sloans and found them at the house of their brother, John Sloan. Harry attacked Rice with a knife and was shot and instantly killed. Callon received a ball through his chest and is expected to die. John Sloan has threatened to have revenge before night and is heavily armed.

THE PAVONIA IS SAFE.

Disabled Cunard Liner Towed to the Azores Islands.

ST. MICHAELS, Azore Islands, Feb. 18.—The disabled Cunard line steamer Pavonia, which left Queenstown, for Boston on January 26th, arrived here today in tow of the British steamer Wolviston, Captain Snowdon, from Baltimore on January 31st for Copenhagen.

ARMY OFFICER MISSING.

Captain Neall Disappears and Shortage in His Accounts is Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Captain John M. Neall, United States Army, left the Presidio last Wednesday without leave and has not been seen since then. An inspection of the safe in the commandant's office at the Presidio is alleged to have revealed a deficiency of $5,000 in his accounts. He left $1,100 in cash. His friends fear that he may be dead. Captain Neall was superintendent of the canteen at the Presidio and custodian of the funds of the Cass Officers club and of the troop which he commanded. He gained distinction as first lieutenant of troop B, fourth cavalry, United States army, and was recently advanced to the rank of captain.

WILL NOT PASS.

Charter Amendments May Never Become the Law.

Citizens Returning From Indianapolis Assert That the Legislature Is Tired of Its Work.

There have been several Fort Wayne citizens in Indianapolis this week and of course, all of them made inquiry as to the fate of the charter amendments prepared by D. N. Foster, O. N. Heaton and other republicans, which were introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Gilbert, of Angola. A gentleman who spent two days in the capital told THE SENTINEL this morning that he met many legislators and while none of them spoke directly of the Fort Wayne charter amendments all of them did say that no more legislation would be passed except that which could pass without opposition. The legislators generally are tired of the work of the session and many of them believe the less changes made in the laws of the state the better it will be for citizens thereof. This gentleman, who did not go down to oppose or support the charter amendments, but was there on other business, says that so convinced are many of the republican leaders that there should be no further legislation that they will not allow the amendments to be reported. Messrs. Berghoff, Breen and other democrats are not so confident that the legislature will not act.

It is about settled, however, that Mayor Scherer's salary will not be reduced. Many of the legislators laugh at the suggestion and intimate that they will not support any proposition which tends to belittle Fort Wayne in the eyes of her sister cities.

TO GO EAST.

Lord Charles Beresford and Party Will Leave Chicago Sunday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Lord Charles Beresford and party will leave here on the Michigan Central's fast eastern express at 3 p. m. tomorrow, arriving at Niagara Falls early Monday morning and Buffalo at 7 a. m., after seeing the magnificent spectacle of the ice bridge and winter scenery at Niagara Falls from Falls View. They will leave Buffalo Monday evening for Washington via Canandiagua and the Northern central division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Arrangements have been made by the Michigan Central officials to extend the courtesy of attentions to the distinguished party.

NEGROES DISFRANCHISED.

North Carolina Constitutional Amendment Passed by Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—An amendment to the constitution of North Carolina limiting suffrage has been adopted by the both branches of the general assembly. It passed the house yesterday by a vote of 81 to 27, and the senate today by a vote of 51 to 0. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time state officers are voted for.

The avowed object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. To do this educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed. But this is made ineffective as to white people by the further provision that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

Trust to Control Kansas Gas Fields.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—A special to the Star from Pittsburg, Kan., says:

The deal by which a syndicate made up of men interested in the sugar trust, the rubber trust, the Standard Oil company, the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, the Palmer Oil Co. and others, to gain control of the Kansas gas fields and zinc smelters in this district has been closed. The company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey as the Lanyon Zinc and Smelter company, with a capital of $2,000,000, of which $500,000 would be a reserve fund.

Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The United States refrigerator steamer Celtic sailed for Manila via Honolulu today. She carried a large amount of supplies for the United States forces.

LOCAL LINES.

Edward Rowler and Grace A. Errington have been licensed to wed.

Byron S. Lomis, the young attorney, will go to Portland, Ore., on legal business next Monday.

Henry Braun, a prominent Madison township farmer, is lying dangerously ill at his home. Mayor Scherer, who is a cousin, went out to [illegible]

AROUND THE WORLD.

Filipino Agents Will Plead Their Cause.

Latest Arrivals Will Join Agoncillo in Montreal.

Will Agitate Europe if They Can Get a Hearing.

The Temperature at Manila Becomes More Fierce and the Soldiers are Suffering Much.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—E. R. de Rios and M. Rivera, who came to this country from the Philippine islands to join Agoncillo at Washington, passed through Chicago today for Montreal. The two travelers say they intend to continue the trip around the world and agitate the insurgents' cause in the European countries and wherever they can obtain a hearing.

HEAT IS OPPRESSIVE.

American Soldiers in the Philippines Undergo Much Suffering.

MANILA, Feb. 18.—5:35 p. m.—The heat is very oppressive today and the troops, especially those who are compelled to work in the open, have been affected. It will probably be warmer from now on until the rainy season.

The rebels have been concentrating south of the Pasig river, in front of Brigadier General Ovenshine's lines, on the right, all day long. The country in the vicinity is a particularly thick jungle, extending for miles. The scouts report that the rebels are apparently coming from Laguna and Cavite provinces. The Americans are strongly entrenched from the beach to the Pasig.

WILL ALL BE THERE.

A Meeting That Will be Attended by Men of State.

Among the Guests Will be George and Martha Washington—All the Presidents Coming.

The public will be most cordially entertained by the E. F. C. T. auxiliary at the home of Mrs. W. H. Gates, 408 South Clinton next Tuesday afternoon and evening. The affair is given in honor of George and Martha Washington who will be present to help entertain the guests. All of the presidents of the United States will be in attendance, but it will probably take a little brain exertion to recall each face and their proper name. Refreshments of ye olden times will be served and will be the most important part on the program.

THE COURTS.

Items of Interest Gleaned in and About the Courts.

Judge O'Rourke this morning granted Parthenia Benton a divorce from Frank J. Benton.

Judge Dawson rendered judgment for $1,030 against Alex. Lauferty in favor of Harry Hart et al.

Frank A. Reichelderfer has returned from Indianapolis, where he went to record a mortgage given by the Central Union Telephone company. The mortgage was recorded in every county of the state.

Judge O'Rourke found for defendant in the case of Charles H. Dudgeon vs. Noel Farmer, a constable in Springfield township. Farmer was given justice of peace execution in tort against one Novatus Hubbard to collect a judgment for C. B. Dudgeon. When the constable went to Hubbard the latter scheduled against the execution, and the constable did not levy on the property. Later Hubbard disposed of the property and the constable could not find it.

Word has been received here that application for a receiver of the Ironton, Ohio, Electric light plant, in which the late R. T. McDonald was interested, has been made by some of the stockholders.

The will of the late Barbara Huebep has been filed for probate. She left all her property to her daughter, Mrs. Anna B. Strodel.

Judge O'Rourke yesterday appointed Julia F. Randall trustee for Fay P., Anna B., and Clara Louise Randall.

OVATION TO BRYAN.

Ann Arbor Students Give Democratic Leader Warm Greeting.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18.—In spite of damp, threatening weather, Colonel William Jennings Bryan received a splendid reception on his arrival here today. The high terrace which forms a sort of natural amphitheatre at the Michigan Central depot was lined with people. When the train pulled in the university yells went up from thousands of throats. Colonel Bryan was escorted by the University of Michigan band and a non-partisan citizens' committee to the university. Several hundred students followed. After luncheon there was an informal reception in the court house.

This evening Colonel Bryan will speak on "Imperialism" in university hall.

WILL C. CLEARY,

Merchant tailor, 11 W. Washington Street, Lau Block. Repairing, etc.

G. W. Colvell, of Angola, is at the [illegible].

PIANOS are endorsed by the most eminent artists of the day.

PIANOS excel in lasting and staying in tune qualities.

PIANOS in all the late styles and different woods can be seen at our retail ware-rooms 120 Calhoun street.

PIANOS are guaranteed by a company composed of some of our leading and best known citizens.

PIANOS have attained a prominence with the music trade and musicians that stamp them as instruments of the highest quality.

Packard Packard Packard Packard Packard

HEAR the Latest Improved Edison Phonograph Talk and Sing the Late Hits of the Day at the

Packard Music House, 120 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Public Meeting—Council and citizens will meet at city hall to discuss the street railroad franchise question.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Degree of Honor No. 26; Queen Esther No. 324, D. of R.

Volunteers of America—Gospel meeting at armory, 228 Calhoun street.

Helping Hand Mission Meetings—Every night at No. 9 Harrison street.

BEAR in mind the meeting at the city hall tonight. It is important to every citizen and vital to every interest of the city.

ADMIRAL DEWEY is to be given more room. Sovereignty of the United States is to be extended over every island of the Philippine group. With Dewey to do it, it will be handsomely done.

SO FAR the death of the president of the French republic has not brought to light any imminent dangers of a coup d'etat. As was to be expected the Orleanists and the Bonapartists are inspired to a deal of activity with their pens and telegraph and post have been freighted with many messages, while manifestoes galore no doubt will soon emerge upon the public. But France is most orderly under the grave circumstances and no new dangers seem to threaten.

THE aggressiveness and determination of the advocates of the Nicaraugan canal bill is something amazing. They have encountered defeat after defeat and have not yet given up the fight. Now, it is said, they propose to force an extra session of congress by obstructing one or two of the big appropriation bills.

LIZZIE EHRIG, a girl of fourteen years, was arraigned in a New York police court last Wednesday charged with stealing $46, the savings of an elder brother. It turned out that all but ninety cents had been spent in relieving suffering caused by the storm among the poor. Lizzie still had the ninety cents when arrested, and was committed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children pending further investigation.

THE promotion of Colonel Marcus P. Miller to brigadier general of the regular army is fully warranted, not only by his former honorable record, but especially by his latest achievements. He was sent to Iloilo, where he arrived after the perfidious surrender of the town to the insurgents. To hold his command in self-restraint in the presence of an insolent and exasperating enemy; to keep his men in perfect control while crowded on uncomfortable transports for weeks, and to capture the stronghold without a serious casualty, called for military qualities of the highest order. There is not an officer in the army but will applaud the President's action.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

The question of whether there will or will not be an extra session of the Fifty-sixth congress will probably be settled definitely within the next few days. In the minds of the great majority of conservative observers the question has already been answered in the affirmative, but an extra session of congress is always regarded by the administration in power as a very serious matter, not to be entered upon lightly, and to be avoided if possible. So long as there is even a remote chance of avoiding an extra session it is not safe to bet that there will be one. However, the "chance" appears to have passed, in the judgment of the impartial onlookers; they believe that nothing short of a miracle can now prevent an extra session. The day for miracles, it is pointed out, has gone by.

The failure of congress to pass an army reorganization bill will be made the excuse for calling an extra session, but it is an open secret that Senator Hanna and other republicans who are in touch with the Ohio senator are not displeased at the prospect of an extra session. They have desired an extra session, it is said, all along, but have refrained from saying so publicly, as they wished, if possible, to place the "responsibility" for the special session of congress upon the democrats.

The democrats who are antagonizing the army bill in the senate are playing into the hands, perhaps unconsciously, of Senator Hanna and his friends. They are giving them the pretext that they have been looking for. The responsibility for an extra session, they believe, can now be successfully charged up to the account of the democratic party. This is the first move on the part of the Hanna contingent in the great presidential battle which will open next year. It may prove of more importance and to have more far-reaching consequences than Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, and his confreres dream of at the present time. It will be obviously to the advantage of the republican party to have the questions and issues growing out of the expansion policy of the administration settled as far in advance of the opening of the presidential campaign as possible. If they should be left open until next year the republican managers fear that there would not be time to fully demonstrate the advantages of the expansion idea to the people before the election in November, 1900.

Senator Hanna, it is said, has a vivid recollection of the fate that befel the republican party right after the passage of the McKinley tariff bill in 1890. The bill was passed late in the autumn and at the congressional election that ensued in November the republican party was defeated all along the line; even McKinley himself failed of re election. If the McKinley bill could have been passed in the spring instead of the autumn Senator Hanna believes that the verdict at the polls in the following November would have been different.

VOLUNTEERS' WORK.

Good Meetings Have Been Held at the Armory.

Open Air Campaign Will Soon be Inaugurated—Two Lady Officers Coming Next Week.

The Sunday evening meetings at the Volunteer armory, 228 Calhoun street, are attracting large audiences. Tomorrow night there will be a gospel song service. Several short addresses will be delivered and there will also be a general testimony meeting. Special music is provided and inspiring chorus singing is always a feature in "Volunteer" meetings.

The consecration meetings which, this week, have been conducted by Captain Scott, have resulted in a good number of men and women expressing their desire to become active workers under the Volunteer standard, and the captain intends to have a private meeting some day next week of converts and friends to organize a company of recruits.

An aggressive campaign, with open air services, junior meetings, etc., will be commenced in a few days. Two lady officers have been commanded to Captain Scott's assistance and will arrive here some day next week.

The employment office, which has for its aim to secure work for men who wish to lead better lives, has this week been able to secure work for three men. Any Christian who knows of any vacancy can do an act of genuine charity by notifying the officer in charge.

THROUGH A TRAP DOOR.

Miss Nina Graham Meets With a Painful Accident.

Miss Nina Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Graham, of South Calhoun street, fell down a cellar way last night and severely sprained one of her ankles. She also sustained a few painful bruises on the body and limbs. The stairway opened into a room by means of a trap door and in the dark Miss Graham stepped into the hole, not knowing that the door was open. She will be confined to the house for a week or two.

During February

Our Great Sale —Continues.

Overcoats & Ulsters at

$3.95, $5.85, $7.95, $11.85 and $14.95.

Many of them worth fully double.

A Big Money Saving Discount off all Regular Prices of—

Men's Heavy Underwear.

Men's or Boys' Trousers.

All Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Hats or Caps.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

HOW CURLERS CURL.

A Game Which Has Become a Local Favorite.

It is Not so Easy as it Looks to the Greenhorn.

Unchanged Through Ages Rules Have Remained.

The Game in Fort Wayne and Some of the Famous Curlers of the Town—A Lively Season.

Never was more interest displayed in any sport than has been shown this winter by the Fort Wayne lovers of curling. There are not many outdoor games suitable for cold weather and when the Scotch game was introduced it was well received by persons who desired healthy exercise—and there is no kind of exercise more healthy than handling the curling stones and the broom. All the muscles of the body are brought into action and there is

THE CURLING STONE.

no danger becoming overheated and again immediately exposed to the cold wintry blasts with prospects of approaching colds and possibly pneumonia. The exercise is regular, light and invigorating.

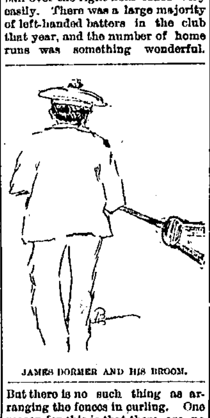
The game itself is "as old as the hills." It was played hundreds of years ago in Scotland where it originated and where it is still the national game. Curling is as characteristic of Scotland as are plaids and highland flings. At just what date the game first obtained an entrance to this country is unknown, but it has secured a stronger hold

DAVID M'KAY AND DR. MUNGEN.

here than in the other countries to which it has emigrated. All over the United States curling clubs are in existence, and curling leagues are quite an ordinary thing. The game can only be played during the times in winter when the ice is suitable, and this doubtless accounts for the fact that curling does not occupy an even more prominent place among American sports. No one can tell just when the winter weather is going back on him and the ice melt in consequence.

One thing about the game of curling distinguishes it from all others, and that is that it has undergone practically no changes since it was first played. The early Scotchman who slipped around on the ice in the highlands while Bruce was watching the time honored spider make so many attempts to stretch its web, and while Sir William Wallace was committing wholesale slaughter with his trusty sword, played the game just as the citizens of Fort Wayne do at Lakeside park. To be sure, the early Scotch players had handles made of nothing more substantial than light wood, but the principle of the contest and the rules for playing were almost precisely the same. Base ball and foot ball have changed greatly in their comparatively short lives, and even golf and tennis are subject to modification, but when those who don't know the fascinations of curling make fun of those who do, the latter have the satisfaction of being able to truthfully reply that at least they play a consistant game.

The rink where curling is indulged in has its dimensions prescribed by law. You cannot gain an advantage by having it smaller or larger, to suit your own whims. The Minneapolis club in the Western Base Ball league one season had its diamond and fences so arranged in relation to each other that a left-handed batter could knock a fair ball over the right field fence very easily. There was a large majority of left-handed batters in the club that year, and the number of home runs was something wonderful.



JAMES DORMER AND HIS BROOM.

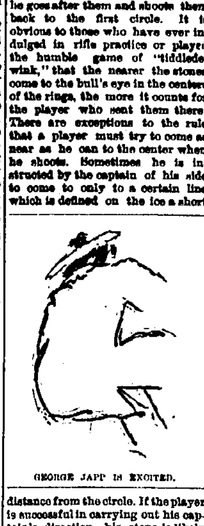
But there is no such thing as arranging the fences in curling. One reason for this is that there are no fences. The other is that, if there were any, they would probably be built according to a law laid down in black and white in the curling books.

The length of the rink varies from perhaps 100 to 150 feet, according to conveniences of suitable ice. At each end there is a little piece of sheet iron, one end of which projects above the surface of the ice just a little way. When the players get ready to send the stones curving over the ice, they brace their feet against this board. The latter is called a "hack" and, in some rinks, is formed by simply cutting a small hole in the ice. The "shooter," if such he may be termed, braces himself against this hack in order to keep from falling or slipping when the stone leaves his hand. Otherwise there would be great danger of his going all over himself, for some of the stones weigh as much as fifty pounds. Those used in the Northwestern association are of that weight. The stones used by the Fort Wayne curlers and the association to which their club belongs, weigh from thirty-eight to forty-seven pounds. The heavier ones are used first in a game. These stones are made only in Scotland, of a peculiar and choice kind of granite known as the Elsie Craig granite. No curling stone in the world is made from any other kind. Those in this city came from Scotland by special order. They are oval in shape with a slightly flattened bottom, which rests on the ice and makes sliding easy. Each is supplied with a handle made of rosewood. When

JOHN GILLIE MAKES A DRAW SHOT.

the player takes one of those in his right hand, braces himself against the hack, he rests the stone on the ice and slides it along. This sounds easy, and it would be easy were it not for the fact that the sliding is not in straight line. The stone must be turned, "curled," and right here is where the enthusiasts claim the fascination of the game comes in.

The rink is laid out with two circles, which are marked on the ice with some sharp instrument. One is near the end of the rink and the other an equal distance from the other end. Inside of each of these rings are two smaller rings, and in the very centers, a sort of bull's eye. When the player begins the game and sends the stone whizzing away, he has not aimed at the nearest circle, but at the one at the opposite end. Each player has two curling stones, and, after he has shot them both to the farther end, he goes after them and shoots them back to the first circle. It is obvious to those who have ever indulged in rifle practice or played the humble game of "tiddledewink," that the nearer the stones come to the bull's eye in the centers of the rings, the more it counts for the player who sent them there. There are exceptions to the rule that a player must try to come as near as he can to the center when he shoots. Sometimes he is instructed by the captain of his side to come to only to a certain line which is defined on the ice a short



GEORGE JAPP IS EXCITED.

distance from the circle. If the player is successful in carrying out his captain's direction, his stone is likely to be left lying right where it will obstruct the course of some other stone, sent by a man on the other side. The game when played properly includes four players on each side, and each side has its captain. Only he isn't called captain; he is a "skip."

The stones are very expensive considering their simple composition. The local members have gone to no little individual expense to procure the very best kind.

It is only in recent years that curling has become popular in Fort Wayne. There have been many Scotch citizens of this city in the past three decades, but not until after the organization of the Caledonian society was the game of curling played hereabouts. True, some of the Scotchmen indulged in the game with alleged stones and balls of iron, but it was only a few years ago that it was made a regular winter's sport. Now, the game is not entirely confined to the Scotch citizens of Fort Wayne. Young America has taken an interest and any day that the ice permits and the older players are displaying the scientific points of the game the boys are standing about learning the points.

There are many first-class players here now and they are confined almost exclusively to the citizens of Scotch blood, who have known the game since they were lads. Among these players are David McKay, James Gillie, John Gillie, W. H. McClelland, Fred J. Hayden, George Jaap, Tom Kavanaugh, Robert Liggett and William and David Miller. Then there are George Thumm, James Dormer, Malcolm McInness, Dr. W. W. Mungen, Sam Moffat and Will Peltier, young men who at any time can give the older Scotsmen a hard game and oftentimes a "gude beatin'." But the old-timers best understand the scientific points of the game. Any one of them can handle a broom in such a manner as to make the energetic housewife jealous of her honors. They are all fine judges of distances and of speed and an amatuer watching the game cannot understand how it is that these players can so easily make their "draws" and their "wicks" and slide through the smallest kind of a "port." But they do it and that is enough. This winter, although there has been plenty of ice, the curlers have expressed much dissatisfaction that it was not better adapted to the game. At times rough, again covered with snow and often ruined by skaters the game has been played under difficulties. But no "more the difference" the game was enjoyed just the same.

THE SENTINEL could not justly name the best player, there are so many good ones, but there are not many rinks that could defeat one composed of such excellent players as F. J. Hayden, David McKay, James and John Gillie, Robert Liggett and W. H. McClelland. They might be beaten, but this is a sextette which would make any opponents know that they had been playing a desperate and scientific game before the last end was counted.

While watching the game the unsophisticated must not be frightened when John Gillie implores a player to "Now make this port," or David McKay instructs his second to give his stone the "wee-in" curl, or Tom Kavanaugh's skip tells Tom to "draw for the tay," and then cries out, "Oh, you're a grand player; that shot's, right on the pot-lid."

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

A county hospital is a new project that is being discussed at Auburn and other places in De Kalb county.

Last week, while the cold wave was doing its most energetic work, Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, immersed sixteen converts in the Tippecanoe river, at Patton.

The hominy peddlar who was reported to have frozen to death on the road between Garrett and Avilla last week, has turned up all right and vehemently denies that he is dead.

Roy Galbreath and Frank Roadarmel, two young men, are under arrest at Valparaiso, charged with attempting to wreck a Grand Trunk train by placing obstructions on the track.

While crossing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks near Bremen, Mrs. Nixon, a widow, was struck by an express train and killed. She was mangled almost beyond recognition. She was sixty-one years old.

At Michigan City the housekeeper for Roman Robowski, whose house was recently destroyed by fire, has lodged a complaint with the authorities charging Robowski with having fired his home in order to collect the insurance, $490, on the building and contents.

Rev. E. N. Prentice, of the Trinity Presbyterian church, at South Bend, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1. Another change in South Bend ministerial circles is the departure of Rev. J. N. Walker, of Grace M. E. church, on a three months' leave of absence, which will be devoted to a trip to the Holy Land and other foreign countries.

E. G. Chamberlain, aged eighty-seven, died at Goshen Friday of old age. He was one of the most prominent figures in the city's history. As justice of the peace he had married over 1,000 couples. He had held several county offices and for fifty-five years had served as secretary of the local Masonic lodge, which eclipses all masonic records of this kind in the country.

The public schools at Bippus, Huntington county, have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in that vicinity. A series of religious meetings in progress there was also terminated by the outbreak of the malady, and the Huntington County Farmers' institute, advertised to meet in that place next week, has been postponed. A large number of people are said to have been exposed to the disease.

A remarkable feat in engineering is being performed at Lake Wawasee, where the Lake View hotel is being moved two miles across the ice on the lake, skids being used. The hotel has thirty rooms, and was erected at a promising point on the shore of the lake. Subsequently trend of cottage building and of resorters was toward another quarter. It was found impracticable to move the hotel along the bank, and the severe cold of last week solved the difficulty, two-foot ice covering the lake. Immediately the hotel was started on its travels, and, though there are no signs of a break-up, the immense building will be off the ice before it comes.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Series Will be Inaugurated at Grace Reformed Church Tomorrow.

Rev. A. K. Zartman will begin a series of revival services tomorrow at the Grace Reformed church, to continue for some weeks to come. The pastor will be assisted in the services next week by a number of the pastors of the city. The week following Rev. F. Connor, of Lima, Ohio, will assist in the meetings.

Mrs. Rorer

(Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, and Cookery Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal) says:

"Cleveland's baking powder is entirely free from ammonia, alum, or other adulterants.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use." Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

A very cordial invitation is extended to all Christian workers and persons having no church homes to attend these meetings.

Parents should keep a close watch on their sons during the thaw, which now seems to be extensive. This morning a number of lads were enjoying a ride on a big cake of ice in the St. Mary's river and pedestrians passing along Clinton street expected to see the cake capsize and throw the boys into the river at any moment. They were induced to get off the ice before any of them were toppled over, however.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

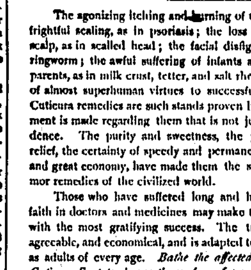
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

"Our Nation in War."

THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST AND THE BEST! (INCORPORATED)

Indiana Medical and Surgical Institute,

No. 10 W. Wayne Street.



W. R. Mayo, M. M. D.,

The Ablest and Only Expert Specialist in the State.....

And Secretary American Association of Medical and Surgical Specialties.

Six Years in European Hospitals.

New methods of treatment and new remedies used.

All Chronic Diseases and Deformities treated successfully—such as diseases of the Brain, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Bright's Disease,) Bladder, Rectum, Female Diseases, Impotency, Gleet, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Piles, Stricture, Diabetes, etc., etc.

Office Days—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 9 p. m.

Street Cars and Carriages direct to the Institute.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. R. MAYO, M. D., C. M., General Manager,

No. 10 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMORS

ITCHING BURNING AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, costing $1.25, consisting of Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., and Resolvent (half size), 50c., or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

...is the...

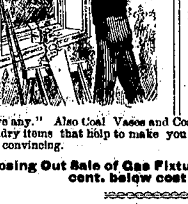
Economical Writing Machine.

Constructed on scientific principles and of simple parts, it is the most durable machine made. Repair bills are reduced to the minimum. It is the Best Value Writer.

Ask for Art Catalogue.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Company,

116 MONUMENT PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



LOCK HIM OUT!

That is the way to treat Old Boreas with his icy blasts. Fit your doors and windows with our improved WEATHER STRIPS and no more cold draughts will chill your marrow and pile up doctor's bills for yourself and babies. Call up Home or Bell phone 149, and we will come and take the necessary measurements and fix you up in good shape.

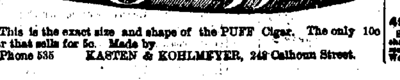
We are making a drive this week on rather seasonable goods, a fire sale you might call it. It includes Heating Stoves in all styles for wood, coal and gas—"when you have any." Also Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, Pokers and sundry items that help to make you warm up. And all at prices that are convincing.

Closing Out Sale of Gas Fixtures still continues. 10 per cent. below cost while they last.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.,

Sole agents famous Stewart & Born Steel Ranges,

19 and 21 W. MAIN STREET.



This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by

Phone 535 KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

MASONIC TEMPLE.........

Saturday Matinee and Night, February 18.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

THE KING DRAMATIC COMPANY,

—Headed By—

KIRK BROWN AND MISS MARGARET DIBDIN,

And a Powerful Company.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday Night—Hands Across the Sea.

Tuesday Matinee—Faust.

Tuesday Night—Power of the Press.

Wednesday Matinee—Monte Christo.

Wednesday Night—War of Wealth.

Thursday Matinee—Carmen.

Thursday Night—Cotton King.

Friday Matinee—Lost in London.

Friday Night—Cherry Pickers.

Saturday Matinee—War of Wealth.

Saturday Night—Last Stroke.

The entire scenery used in the above plays carried by the company.

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

Dime Matinees daily commencing Tuesday.

Seats for entire engagement on sale Friday.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned commissioners, by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made and entered in a cause therein pending, entitled Charles Seibert, vs. Otto W. Seibert, et. al., and numbered 1,791 upon the docket thereof, hereby give notice that at the law office of J. B. Harper, rooms 12 and 13 Bank Block, East Main street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 13th day of March, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, they will offer for sale at public auction and at not less than two-thirds of the full appraised value thereof, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot numbered eighty (80) Rockhill's second addition to the city of Fort Wayne; thence north on said west line to the south line of alley; thence east twenty-eight (28) feet; thence south parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) to the north line of Bluff street; thence southwest on the north line of Bluff street to the place of beginning.

Also commencing at the southwest corner of lot numbered eighty (80) Rockhill's second addition to the city of Fort Wayne; thence north to the south line of alley; thence west 22 feet; thence parallel with the east line of said lot eighty (80) to the north line of Bluff street; thence northeast to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash in hand, balance in nine (9) and eighteen (18) months, evidenced by notes bearing six per cent. interest and attorneys' fees, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by a mortgage on said real estate.

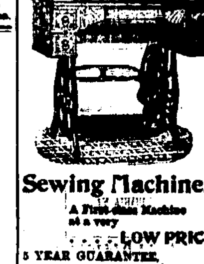
J. F. K. FRANCK, JAS. B. HARPER, Commissioners.

1742

F. M. Smith & Co.,

—AGENTS FOR—

Eldredge B



Sewing Machines.

A First-class Machine at a very LOW PRICE!

5 YEAR GUARANTEE.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street.

D. D. WEISELL DENTIST 84 Calhoun St.

DR. GEO. M. FAIRFIELD, Asst.

The Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Dental Parlors in Fort Wayne.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Set of Teeth	[illegible]
Gold Crowns	[illegible]
Porcelain Crowns	[illegible]
Bridge Work	[illegible]
Gold Fillings	[illegible] up
Silver Fillings	50c up

VITALIZED AIR FREE.

25 years of reputable practice in Fort Wayne is the unwritten guarantee of our reliable workmanship.

Hours from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m.

The California Limited

Via Santa Fe Route, is the best and speediest train to California, Chicago to Los Angeles in 2¾ days, three times a week, beginning November 2. Pullmans, dining car, buffet smoking car with barber shop, and observation car with spacious parlor for ladies and children, vestibuled and electric lighted. Address F. T. HENDRY, General Agent, 63 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

MONARCH Sewing Machine Oil.

For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.

Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET.

Office Phone 281. Residence Phone 1441

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 MAIN W. STREET.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new

Y. W. C. A. Rooms,

49 and 51 W. Berry Street,,

Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

A PLAGUE OF THE NIGHT.

Itching Piles and Other Rectal Troubles Easily Cured by a New and Safe Method.

A Remarkable Number of Cures Made by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

About one person in every four suffer from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever.

For this reason the Pyramid Pile Cure is probably the only pile cure extensively recommended by physicians, because it is so safe, so prompt in the relief afforded and so far as known the only positive cure for piles except a surgical operation.

In one year the Pyramid Pile Cure has become the best known, the safest and the most extensively sold of any pile cure before the public.

Nearly all druggists now sell it at 50cts and $1 per package.

Address the Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on cause and cure of piles and also hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the United States.

If suffering from any form of piles ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure and try it tonight.

—A FINE—

FARM FOR SALE!

A fine farm of 110 acres, 3½ miles east of Decatur, in Adams county, will be sold on Twenty Years' Time, or will take part city property in Fort Wayne in exchange. Has all modern improvements and is as good a farm as there is in the county.

If not sold by the 1st of March, will be for rent.

For particulars, inquire of

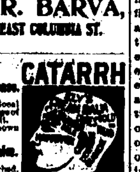
BEN. R. BARVA,

50 and 52 EAST COLUMBIA ST.

jan 5-eodaw.tf

A Local and Climatic Disease.

CATARRH



Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it.

Get a well known specific

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury, No Injurious drugs. Full size 50c; at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

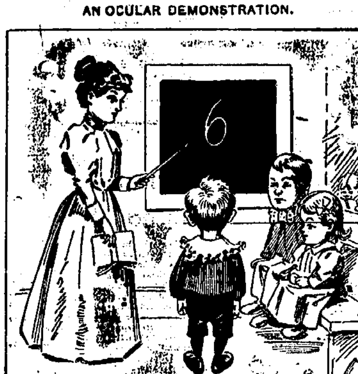
COLD IN HEAD

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—Ey [illegible] suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 W. Wayne street. Telephone [illegible].

"Our Nation in War."

AN OCULAR DEMONSTRATION.



1—Teacher—Johnny, what is six upside down?

2—Johnny—Wait mam, till I see.

YARDS TOO SMALL.

The Pennsylvania Company May Enlarge Them.

The Railways of the Country Show Increased Earnings for January—Shop and Rail.

The immense traffic of the past two or three weeks has demonstrated the inadequacy of the east yards of the Pennsylvania company at this place, which were built a dozen years ago at a cost of $110,000. At that time the yards were ample and it was thought they would be plenty large enough to accommodate the business of the next quarter of a century, but they are not and the company may decide to enlarge them. The company owns land on both sides of the yards, and an addition of four or five tracks can be made without a very great outlay, other than for rails, ties and switches. Last week the yard forces had great difficulty in handling the trains here. Sometimes annoying blockades occurred, seriously interrupting traffic for awhile. Three or four long tracks on both sides of the present tracks would be sufficient to guarantee freedom from further trouble of this kind.

A Handsome Increase of Earnings.

The Financial Chronicle, in its compilation of railway gross earnings for January, shows that of 123 roads which have sent returns eighty-five enlarged their earnings as compared with the same month last year, while thirty-eight suffered a reduction. With two exceptions the losses are not large, and the result is that for the whole 123 roads the statement records a gain of $4,942,463, or 7.10 per cent. Considering that January is a period of light traffic, such a considerable addition to the revenues of the roads must be regarded as encouraging and as reflecting the presence of many favorable conditions. This gain of $2,942,463 in 1898 follows a gain of no less than $6,043,664, or 16.56 per cent., last year.

Wisconsin's First Engineer.

David S. Jenkins, who ran the first steam locomotive in Wisconsin, died suddenly at Sheboygan on Tuesday, after a brief illness. The first locomotive used in the state was unloaded from a scow at that port, having been brought from the east. It was put on the track at Sheboygan and used on the Sheboygan & Mississippi railroad, now a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Jenkins was the engineer and had the distinction of having pulled the throttle of the first locomotive in the state. He also unloaded the first engine for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, also a part of the Northwestern system. For nine years he was engineer on the first road mentioned and two years on the latter. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Sheboygan. He built there one of the best appointed machine shops in the state, which are equipped with the latest and most improved machinery.

Big Output of Repaired Engines.

The greatest output in the way of repaired engines in the history of the Pittsburg shops occurred during the week ending today, when twelve engines were turned over to the road foreman for service on the road. They were Nos. 162, 96, 419, 331, 44, 150, 124, 267, 657, 107, 277 and 140. Some of these received general repairs and others received only light repairs. Their places in the shop were immediately taken by other engines. The entire force in the locomotive department is working thirteen hours per day.

Hundred Miles an Hour.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18.—The West Burlington fast mail train today beat all previous records between the two cities. The train left Chicago last evening at 10:47, being delayed by the eastern connections. The train was an unusually heavy one, carrying the accumulated mail delayed in the east. The weight of the mail in the cars is estimated at 250 tons. The best time was made between Chicago and Burlington, when it exceeded 100 miles per hour for several spurts.

The actual elapsed time between Chicago and Omaha was nine hours and fourteen minutes; actual running time, taking out stops, eight hours and forty-four minutes for 502 miles.

The best previous record was the eastbound mail on the Burlington on January 2d: Nine hours and twenty-three minutes, and a Northwestern special last summer: Nine hours and twenty-nine minutes.

Pennsylvania Officials Here.

L. F. Loree, general manager; A. M. Shoyer, superintendent of telegraph; T. J. Foley, inspector of transportation, and N. C. Deane, terminal trainmaster at Pittsburg, all of the Pennsylvania company, arrived in the city this morning and will stay here a day or two. Mr. Loree has just completed an inspection of the Panhandle, which consumed two or three days.

American Goods Hauled by Canadian Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A statement has been prepared at the treasury department which shows that during the calendar year 1898 the number of cars loaded with goods shipped through the United States from one point in Canada to another was 10,956, the contents of which weighed approximately 209,000 tons. The records of the department show that during the calendar year 1897 (the figures for 1898 not being available) the number of cars loaded with American goods shipped through Canada from one point in the United States to another was 460,269, the contents of which weighed 5,637,173 tons.

It thus appears that the quantity of American goods hauled by the Canadian roads was about twenty-seven times greater than the quantity of Canadian goods hauled by American roads.

Local and General.

Pittsburg Engineer Pat Shea is sick and off duty.

The Wabash pay car will arrive in the city next Thursday.

H. J. Miller accompanied Judge Taylor to New York last night.

John Gibson, teamster for Rhinesmith & Simonson, is sick and off duty.

Andrew Fox is now an engineer on the Pittsburg road, he being promoted to that position yesterday.

Boilermaker Henry Geerken was at Lima last night, repairing an engine for the Pennsylvania company.

William Littlejohn and Carl Kaiser, blacksmiths employed at the Wabash shops, are on the sick list.

W. H. Perry, a Pittsburg fireman, went down to Van Wert this morning to attend the funeral of his grandfather.

W. L. Benham, western freight manager of the Great Northern road, will retire from that position on March 1st.

Vice President Harahan, of the Illinois Central, states that the company will not build a branch to Hammond, Ind.

D. C. Potts and W. Green, brakemen, have recovered from their sick spells and are again at work on the Nickel Plate.

A. D. Cressler, who has been west in the interest of the Kerr Murray works for several days, returned home this morning.

J. J. Ellis, master mechanic of the Omaha and St. Paul, has been appointed superintendent of motive power, with headquarters at St. Paul.

The Nickel Plate pay car made its monthly visit here a week ahead of time, arriving yesterday noon. It left a large sum of money in Fort Wayne.

Brakeman C. S. Downey, of the Nickel Plate, has been granted a month's leave of absence and will leave today for New Orleans, La., where his sister resides.

The new time cards of the Wabash, which go into effect tomorrow, were distributed this morning. As stated in THE SENTINEL last Tuesday, the change is a radical one.

Machinist Julius Koch is out after a two weeks' illness and if he continues to improve he will be able to resume work next Monday. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops.

Harry Graham, of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, has accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electric company, of Pittsburg. He will leave Monday to assume his new duties.

The Kerr Murray works, which had been closed on account of the cold weather, resumed operations yesterday. The company has put in some new boilers and will have them in operation next week. Pittsburg locomotive 189 is now furnishing steam to drive the engine in the shop.

Another daughter has put in an appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Kress, making an even half-dozen children in that family. Mr. Kress is a tinner, employed at the Pittsburg shops.

H. M. Poole, machinist, and John Meyers and Earl France, boilermakers, went to Andrews this morning to do some work for the Wabash company that will probably occupy their attention a week or two.

Joseph Buckley, of the Bass Blacksmith shop, is detained at home by the serious condition of his wife. The lady suffered a sun stroke at Robison park two years ago and has not been in good health since.

John Iden, of Andrews, who has been employed here for a week or two, has gone to that place to see his family and make arrangements for bring them to this city to reside. He is employed in the Wabash round house.

Engine 342 arrived here yesterday from one of the eastern divisions of the Pennsylvania to "help out" during the rush. There are about fifteen borrowed engines here now and still there is not sufficient power to handle the business.

J. W. Johnson and Benjamin Bowers, of the Pittsburg shops, are attending to some private business which keeps them from their duties in the shops. C. A. Babb and John Hayes, of the same shop, are off duty on account of sickness.

Engineer B. Fullerton, who resides in Bellevue, but runs in and out of this city, has gone to Cleveland with his daughter to consult a noted oculist. The young lady is nearly blind and it is feared she will entirely lose her sight unless the specialist can save it.

T. P. Rayel has taken a position as switchman in the east yards. He was employed in a similar capacity at Crestline by the company before the war with Spain. When the call to arms was made he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio and served at Santiago during the exciting times of last July.

Important results in the Burlington's announcement of change in time are that the new Denver train will give Omaha the go-by, and that the day light train to Chicago will be discontinued. The present No. 1 goes through Omaha at about midnight, but after next Sunday it will cross from Plattsmouth to Lincoln, through Ashland.

A. S. Johnson, late chief dispatcher of the Findlay, is at Hope hospital, where he was successfully operated upon last Thursday for spinal disease. The trouble is thought to have been brought about by excessive exercise on the bicycle, Mr. Johnson being an enthusiastic wheelman. He is getting along nicely and will soon be about as usual.

When the Pennsylvania Limited reached Alliance, about midnight, recently, a lot of sleigh bells and a robe were found on the pilot. It was learned later on that the engine had struck a sleigh at Remington, killing the horses and injuring the occupants of the conveyance. Remington is a small station near Pittsburg and about seventy-five miles from Alliance.

FIRST BANQUET.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Agents at a Feast.

Eight Assistant Superintendents and Forty Agents Will be Present—There Will be Toasts Galore.

This is a busy day for H. W. LeSage Ten Brook, manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company for this district.

He is greeting the assistant superintendents and agents from all over his territory to the number of forty. This evening the company's representatives will be tendered a banquet at the New Aveline, when toasts, speeches, recitations and music will afford a delightful evening to the guests. Besides the general manager, his eight assistant superintendents and forty agents, there will be present Superintendent P. J. Kraus, of North Chicago; F. O. Ayers, from the home office in New York; Charles D. Logan, of Cincinnati; Charles H. Worden, the company's attorney in this city; Dr. G. B. M. Bower, the medical examiner for this city; and medical examiners from various parts of the district. Rev. J. S. Ainslie will also be present to invoke divine blessing.

"77"

Carry a vial of "Seventy-seven;" Take frequently and escape the

GRIP

The Dangers of Grip.

Pneumonia will not develop under treatment by "77," because the disease is held in check and the Cold "broken up" before Pneumonia sets in.

This is a boon to the short-fat, Thick-set persons, who are in the greatest danger and by using "77" escape.

Heart-Failure.—The aged and feeble may well beware of a sudden Chill or Cold and keep "77" handy; its prompt use tides over the moment of danger.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c & $1.00. DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

H·U·M·P·H·R·E·Y·S

PRAISE BE TO GOD.

Worship Him With Hearts Full of Thankfulness.

Sabbath Services and Sermons in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Baptist Tabernacle. Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor. All services as usual. Baptism both morning and evening.

Simpson M. E. Church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Epworth league, 6:30; sermon, 7:30, subject, "Limiting God's Power."

Railroad Young Men's Christian association.—Meeting for Men at 3 p. m. Clint Willson will sing, and Dr. W. T. Ferguson will speak. Bible study at 4 o'clock.

Calvary U. B. church, Sunday services.—Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Y. P. C. U. 6:30 p. m. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. J. W. Lake, pastor.

Bethany church, Nebraska, Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Morning services at 10:45; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; evening services, 7:30 p. m.

The First Church of Christ Scientist holds regular services in the Odd Fellows building, second floor, No. 20 West Berry street at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school immediately after the services.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Sampson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30, subject, "A Terrific Struggle;" evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Tabernacle."

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Volunteers of America, Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief; Captain Scott, local officer in charge; armory, 228 Calhoun street—Sunday evening, 7:30, gospel song service; short gospel talks, testimonies; inspiring chorus and solo singing.

Grace Reformed Church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Philip, the Deacon and Evangelist;" 7:30 p. m., subject. "At Bethel;" Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m; Young Peoples' meeting at 6:45 p. m.

At Westminister church, the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m., theme, "Faithful Unto Death." Jr. C. E., 3 p. m.; Sr. C. E, 6:30 p. m.: S. S., 12 m. On account of the indisposition of the pastor there will be no evening services.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Subject of morning sermon, "The Peace of God." The Linden male quartet will sing. Evening service at 7:30. Subject: "The Pillar of Cloud and Fire."

Services at the Free Methodist church on East Creighton avenue for tomorrow are as follows: Preaching at 10:30 in the morning, followed by social services; preaching at 7:30 in the evening. Our services are deeply interesting and spiritual. P. W. Botts, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; at 10:30, sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30, Epworth League; 7:30, sermon. Subject: "Calling Things by Their Right Name."

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. There will be evangelistic services both morning and evening. The pastor, Sherman Powell, will preach at 10:30, subject, "The Lost Sheep." Mr. E. A. K. Hackett will speak in the evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth League at 6:30.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held tomorrow as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. "A Potent Factor in Christian Service" will be the morning subject; "A Wedding Supper in a King's House" will be the subject of the evening discourse. P. J. Rice, minister.

St. Paul M. E. church; Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; children's meeting at 2:15 in the afternoon; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth devotional meeting at 6:30 and revival services at 7:30, preaching by the pastor. Reception of members at morning and evening services.

The services at the Berry Street M. E. church, tomorrow will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a.m.; subject, "The Saviour, The Soul, and Salvation." General class 11:45; Junior league, 2:30; Epworth league devotional meeting, 6:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Reign Of Heaven." This will be the second sermon of the series of six on the "Lord's Prayer." There will be special music at each service, with orchestral accompaniment.

South Congregational Church, Rev. E E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Jr. C. E. at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 6:15 p. m. Special service at 7:30 p. m. in commemoration of "Union Defenders' Day." Program:

"Battle Hymn"	Congregation
Prayer	Rev. E. E. Frame
Vocal selection	Emerson Quartet
Address—"Lincoln"	T. W. Blair
Vocal selection	Male Quartet
Select reading	Miss Ethel Griswold
Address—"Grant"	Rev. E. E. Frame
Vocal selection	Emerson Quartet
Select reading	Miss Carrie Doswell
Vocal selection	Male Quartet
"America"	Congregation
Benediction	Rev. E. E. Frame

Christ Evangelical (English) Lutheran church, corner W. Jefferson and Webster streets—L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45 a. m. Subject, "The Christian Hero of the Dark Continent." This sermon is repeated by request. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m. will render the foreign missionary program prepared for last Sunday evening. Prayer services and teachers' meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m.; meeting of the Woman's Missionary society, postponed from last Sunday evening, with addresses, at 7:30 p. m. Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Rev. Z. A. Harris has returned from Grover Hill, Ohio, where he has been engaged in a meeting for the past ten days, and will fill the pulpit of the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ both Sunday morning and evening as usual. Subjects of the discourses: morning, "Terms of Discipleship;" evening, "Christ and His Mission."

In Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. James Stuart Ainslie will preach at 10:45 a. m. upon "The World-Wide Character of the Gospel Campaign," and at 7:30 p. m., upon "The Gospel Invitation." Special music by chorus choir and orchestra, Prof. Miles director. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. M. J. Byrne, associate pastor; Rev. Jno. Durham, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Among the guests at the Wayne: W. H. Grover, Grand Rapids; R. B. Todd, Cincinnati; F. F. Johnson, Peoria, Ill.; W. J. Keller, Toledo; C. A. Pattison, Decatur, Ill.; Thos. W. Waller, St. Louis.

GREAT INTRODUCTORY SALE AT

J. L. SIEVERT'S,

85 CALHOUN STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler.

Prices Unequalled.

Never before in the history of Fort Wayne were such fine, high grade goods offered at such extremely low prices.

Our prices will astonish many, but we are determined to get our goods quickly introduced before the people, and will make prices an object for you to buy.

Remember, We are Wholesale Dealers

as well as retailers, and will save you the middle man's profit on anything in the line of Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, High-Grade Silverware, Cut Glass, etc.

Before you make your next purchase, don't fail to see our elegant line and take advantage of the many big bargains we are offering.

See our **LADY'S OR GENTS' ELEGANT GOLD FILLED WATCH**, 20 years' guarantee, we are offering for only $12.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR PIECE SILVER TEA SET, hand engraved and gold lined, only $7.50 per set. Sterling Silver Triple Plated Knives and Forks, only $1.75 for the set of 12 pieces.

We call your special attention to our optical department, which is the finest and best equipped in the city.

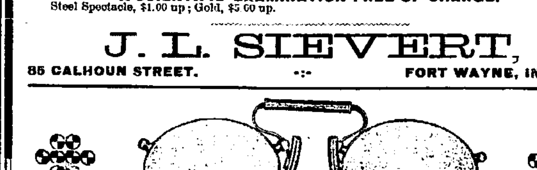
We are regular graduates in our profession, and guarantee all our work to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

A SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION FREE OF CHARGE.

Steel Spectacle, $1.00 up; Gold, $5.00 up.

J. L. SIEVERT,

85 CALHOUN STREET. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



DAIRYMAN'S DEMAND.

J. R. Hartzell Wants the State to Pay Him $12,000

For the Destruction of Five of His Cattle in 1896—Memorial Introduced in the Senate.

J. R. Hartzell, a dairyman near New Haven, has presented a memorial in the Indiana legislature in which he asks that the sum of $12,000 damages be paid him for the killing by order of the state live stock commission of five of his milch cows.

Senator Kell introduced the memorial by request and the senate finance and ways committees have been making an investigation this week. Colonel Robertson, representing Mr. Hartzell; Veterinarians Meyers and Dodge and others from this city were witnesses before the senate committees and most of them returned last evening.

Mr. Hartzell alleges that the live stock commission ordered five of his cattle killed because they alleged that they were unhealthy. He contends that due care was not exercised and that after the animals had been killed it was found they were healthy. He claims to have done before the killing of those milch cows a business of $400 a month, but the action of the live stock commission had been noised about and printed in the papers to such an extent as to damage his business $12,000, and he asks the legislature to reimburse him in this sum. The committees will probably make their reports next week.

UNUSUALLY FINE.

Musical Program at Baptist Church Under Direction of Professor Thomas.

An exceptionally fine musical program will be given tomorrow at the First Baptist church, under the direction of Prof. Rienze Thomas, who will preside at the organ both morning and evening. The numbers will be as follows:

Opening anthem—"O, Be Joyful in the Lord"	Budde
Offertory—"O, Clap Your Hands"	Buck
Baptismal, soprano solo—Ninety and Nine"	Campion
Opening anthem—"O, Sing Unto the Lord"	Patten
Offertory—"A Song in the Night"	Woodman
Baptismal—"Abide With Me"	Bartlette

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS

Contest Has Been Fought on Party Lines and Government Will Win.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 18.—General elections are being held today throughout New Brunswick. There are forty-five seats in the legislature to be filled and while the result will be very close, the chances are thought to slightly favor a government victory. The campaign was fought on party lines by the conservatives but the government, which has been conducted on the coalition plan for years, refused to change its policy.

The premier, Henry R. Emmerson, is a liberal, but others of the cabinet are independent conservatives.

The principal issues of the contest were the high prices paid for iron bridges throughout the province and the condition of the finances. In St. John, where the campaign has been bitter, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, surveyor general and government candidate, has had one of the opposition candidates arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Proceedings have been instituted against the leading conservative organ by Mr. Dunn for alleged libel.

Two government supporters in St. John county are charged with offering bribes to a conservative candidate for the legislature in an attempt to induce him to leave the field clear for his opponent.

Six government members have been returned unopposed in Northumberland and Gloucester counties.

Charged With Murder.

GARDINER, Maine, Feb. 18.—Bradford Knights has been arrested on a charge of murdering his sister-in-law, Miss Mammie Small, in this city last evening. Miss Small was shot and instantly killed as she was walking on the street. It is alleged that Knights was very jealous of the girl who had repelled his attentions. Knights is forty-four years of age. Miss Small was twenty-two years old.

MILITARY MOVE.

Two Companies Will be Organized in Fort Wayne.

Captain Reese Will Call a Meeting for Next Tuesday Evening—New National Guard.

In pursuance to a request from Governor Mount Captain Reese will call a meeting of old members of Company B, (the old Rifles) for next Tuesday evening at the city hall. The object of the meeting is to take steps towards reorganizing the company as a part of the new National Guard of Indiana.

In the temporary reorganization of the National Guard, awaiting the outcome of Senator Gilbert's bill in the legislature, Fort Wayne is to have both an infantry company and a battery. Governor Mount has decided to raise and equip a military company in each congressional district, and also to reorganize the Twenty-seventh battery of Indianapolis and the Twenty-eighth of this city. Captain Ranke has received no request from the governor yet, but expects to hear at any time.

If the bills introduced by Senator Newton W. Gilbert, which are now pending in the senate, are passed, which call for an appropriation of $100,000 annualy for the maintainance of the Indiana national guard, the state will be divided into four districts, and will ultimately boast of as many regiments, in addition to the two batteries. The first regimental district will be composed of the first, second, third and fourth congressional districts; the second of the counties of the fifth and seventh and ninth districts; the third of the counties of the tenth, twelfth and thirteenth districts, and and the fourth of the counties of the sixth, eighth and eleventh districts.

Smoke Eclipse 5c cigar; take no other; best made.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Wheat—May, 72@¼¢; July, 70¼¢.

Corn—Feb., 34¢; May, 35⅛¢; July, 36¢; Sept., 30⅛¢.

Oats—Feb., 26⅛¢; May, 27⅞¢; July, 25⅛¢.

Pork—Feb., $9.50; May, $9.70.

Lard—Feb., $5.27; May, $5.45; July, $5.55; Sept., $5.67.

Ribs—Feb., $5.70; May, $5.82@4.85; July, $4.97; Sept., $5.10.

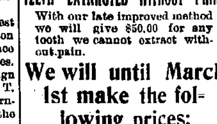
HERE TO STAY!

. . . NO PAIN . . .

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

With our late improved method we will give $50.00 for any tooth we cannot extract without pain.

We will until March 1st make the following prices:



22-k Gold Crowns	$4.00
Porcelain Crowns	3.00
Gold Fillings	75c up
Silver Fillings	25c up
Set of Teeth	3.00
Best Set of Teeth (S. S. White)	$7.00

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

We are the only office in Fort Wayne that gives a protective guarantee for 10 years with all work.

Boston Dental Parlors,

Phone 203 main. 74 CALHOUN ST.

Open until 8 p. m. Sundays, 4 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl at 281 West Berry street. 19t2

WANTED—Porter. Inquire, Kline & Davis, 110 Calhoun street. 18tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 296 West Wayne St. 20tf

WANTED—Piano and organ pupils, at 25c per lesson, at 22 E. Jefferson street. 23tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 99 East Wayne St. 16tf

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply 160 West Washington street. 17t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 19tf

WANTED—To buy modern eight-room house near car line; must be a bargain for cash. Address particulars to "H. X.," Carrier One, City. 7tf

WANTED—Three hundred dollars on first mortgage, for a term of three years; 6 per cent.; no commission. Address "Loan," care Sentinel. 7t12

WANTED—Man or lady to travel and appoint agents. Established firm. $50 per month and all expenses to start. Mfr., Box 626, Chicago, Ill. feb1wedsat16t

WANTED—A salesman for Indiana; established line; salary and expenses guaranteed; permanent position for first-class man. W. I. Pratt, care The Sentinel.

WANTED—You to see Madam De Carson, the noted Clairvoyant Medium and Life Reader, if you are sick or in trouble. Call at 112 East Main corner Lafayette. Only 25c and 50c.

WANTED—$36.50 weekly introducing splendid light-giving burners for kerosene lamps, perfect light; steady employment; no experience necessary; sample free. Luther Mfg Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—If you need a man for any kind of work, apply to the "Volunteer" employment office, 228 Calhoun street. Open every forenoon 9 to 10, and every evening from 7 o'clock. Captain Scott, officer in charge. 14t6

WANTED—Agents—$240.00 monthly; selling improved nickel plated Brilliant Gaslight Burners; fits kerosene lamps, beautiful gas-light without chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., A. 395, Cincinnati O.

WANTED—Male Help—Government Positions—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A purchaser for improved property located on West Berry street; one lot 50x150 and one 50x65; any person wanting a home on the best street in the city will do themselves good by calling on us. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St., first floor. 20tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; we positively guarantee positions at $60 monthly after only eight weeks practice; spring rush soon; students from distance assisted with transportation; tools presented; write at once. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ills. 2-11-12t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One new piano. Inquire at Kimball Piano store, 100 Calhoun St. 12t6

FOR RENT—The modern residence at 131 East Berry. Everything in fine condition. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 19tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, gentlemen; modern conveniences, [illegible], moderate price. Address, 12, Sentinel. 27tf

FOR RENT—Large furnished front room, suitable for light housekeeping, or two gentlemen; gas and water. Call at 71 Barr street, store. 17t2

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; no children desired. Inquire at 172 Holman street. 20eodtf

FOR RENT—Seven-room brick house, two blocks from court house; also [illegible] frame house on Walton avenue. Inquire of C. W. Edgerton, Maiden lane. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Lodge rooms, third floor over 107 and 109 Calhoun street; also nice dancing hall on fourth floor of same building for rent on any Saturday evening at very reasonable price; for particulars telephone 202 or inquire on third floor of building any afternoon from 1:30 to 3. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, West [illegible] street; $2,600, if sold at once. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Residence on Young street; [illegible]. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—I have seven modern residences west end; listed; terms and prices private. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Beautiful suburban residence and fruit garden, near car line; seven acres. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Farm of 57 acres, good buildings; Lake township; court sale. Apply W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two houses on Garden street, at a great bargain; water and gas in both. Call at 60 Garden street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Elegant lot on East Creighton near Clinton; price cut $800; must sell immediately. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Three nice flats, rent at $600 per year; will sell at $6,000; one of the best locations in the city. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two lots on South Calhoun St.; $1,200 each; site of lots 40x150; Nos. 4 and 5 Park Place. Rocholl & Wagner. [illegible]

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Either of three cottages, 110 W. DeWald, 178 W. DeWald and [illegible]; belong to estate; must go. W. E. Doud. [illegible]

FOR SALE—New 8 room modern house to be completed in short time; W. DeWald, near Hoagland; $3,000 if sold this month. W. E. Doud. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Nearly new 8 room residence, 2 blocks south of Belt line; over 70 feet front with barn and fruit; must sell; price $2,100, reduced from $3,000. W. E. Doud. [illegible]

FOR SALE—No. 122 Wilt street; 6-room frame; lot 28x100 deep. Price, $1,600; $[illegible] down, balance monthly. Rocholl & Wagner, 23 Court St. Telephone 49. The above house have recently been painted and papered. 9tf

FOR SALE—No. [illegible] South Calhoun street; 2-story frame, 8 rooms, gas and water in house, cellar cistern; lot 40x120; street pavements paid. Price, $2,700; $675 down, balance monthly payments. Rocholl & Wagner. 8tf

FOR SALE—No. 503 South Calhoun street; 2-story frame, slate roof, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath and closet in house, gas, good cellar and cistern; lot 40x150; street pavements paid. Price, $4,000; $750 cash, balance monthly. Rocholl & Wagner. 8tf

FOR SALE—No. 505 South Calhoun street; 2-story frame dwelling of 7 rooms, hot and cold water, bath and closet in house; also gas, good cellar and cistern; corner of Suttenfield; asphalt on Suttenfield; both pavements paid; size of lot 40x150. Price, $3,800; $700 down, balance monthly. Rocholl & Wagner, 23 Court St. Telephone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE—Real Estate Bargains—Five room cottage, East Leith street; 5-room cottage, Purman street; 7-room house, modern, Hendricks street; 9-room house, modern, Columbia avenue; 10-room house, modern, Force street. Vacant lots in all parts of the city. Prices from $50 up. Improved farms at low prices. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest. L. J. Bobilya, Room 22 Bank block. 1tf

LOST.

LOST—A small brown pointer. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 116 Boone street. 17t1

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office and Residence 25 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 410. Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

BOWMAN & SON,

No. 34 MAIDEN LANE,

Is the place to get your

Machine Repairing Done,

Saws Hammered, Gummed, Filed and Set, and ALL edge tools sharpened.

We are agents for the best Gas or Gasoline Engine on the market, which are strictly business engines. No trappy devices about them.

Prices as low as the lowest. 202m

DR. BULSON

Announces the removal of his office to His Residence . . . . . .

55 W. WAYNE STREET.

Practice limited to diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Main 415.

Earliest Skirts For Spring!

First Showing of the New

Tailored Spring Skirts.

American Women are the best dressed women in the world, and the best talent in the fashioning of women's wear has been busy for weeks, planning and making the new Spring Skirts we show today.

AT $1.00—Black Figured Mohair Skirts, lined throughout—velveteen binding.
Finer Figured Mohair Skirts at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50, lined and bound with good materials.
AT $3.00—Serge Skirts of black and navy blue—all the new cuts—finely lined and bound—extraordinary value at the price.

AT $5.00 EACH—An extra fine Black Sicilian Cloth Skirt, the equal of any $6.50 Skirt in the market.
Trimmed Skirts of serges, cheviots, sicilians, venitians, broadcloths. Prices $4.50 up to $20 each.
Some of the new ribbon trimming some braids.
SILK SKIRTS—Plain and trimmed. Prices $8.50 to $10 each.

We can furnish Silk Waists to go with any Skirt in stock—black and colored. **Prices 75c to $7.50 each.**

Butterick Patterns, Delineators and other publications for March now here.

RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

LOANS TO
Salaried People
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL and MATERNITY!
141 Cass Street, corner Sixth.
Telephone 1235.
DR. LUELLA M. DERSTSHIRE

MONEY!
Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 32 East Berry Street. Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

EBERSOLE PIANOS
Have no equal in tone.
FRANK B. LONG,
119 Calhoun Street.

STOVES!
Stoves of all kinds and all sizes at your own prices. Furniture, Carpets, and everything at rock bottom prices. GOLDSTINE'S, 156 Calhoun. We buy, sell and exchange.

The Gotham!
The latest novelty in
GARTERS
..... FOR MEN.
The newest in plaids and stripes.
25c a pair.
See them in our window.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

The Right Plates.

A Plate that doesn't fit—is a great deal more wrong than the wrong key for a lock—and more useless. Every day you see wearers of Artificial Plates who talk naturally—eat heartily—and with enjoyment—laugh without fear of accident—and look just as if the teeth grew there. But you don't know it when you do see them—unless they tell. That's the beauty of perfect fit. And perfect fit is the work of skill—the product of experience. And our plates fit.

U. S. Dental Parlors,
98 CALHOUN ST
DRS. J. A. & J. W. WILLIAMS Mgrs.

Mrs. Eliza Robinson
Will open a dressmaking school February 21, on the corner of Spy Run and Wagner street; also will handle millinery and notions, and those that want to learn dress making systematically must come to the school, and those that want work done fine will please call and see us, as we promise to guarantee satisfaction. 17-2t

The Edmund's Electric Construction Co. have their '99 pattern of electric and gas shades. 14t6

WANTED.
German prescription clerk—graduate—at once. Address "Clerk," this office.

Wanted—3 apprentice girls at Mrs. E. O. Erickson's, 84 Calhoun street.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm doing a business of general contracting under the name of Pholmeyer & Westhoff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Westhoff retiring. All accounts due the firm are payable to Fred C. Pholmeyer, who also assumes all the indebtedness of the firm.
Fred C. Pholmeyer,
17-3t. William Westhoff.

Mrs. Col. R. S. Robertson will give her famous lecture on Decorative Art in America, at Wayne street M. E. church, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. Admission, 25c.

Get figures from the Edmund's Electric Construction Co. on electric wiring. 14t6

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Money loaned on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest.

I Have a Large Number of Improved Farms
From 40 to 400 acres each for sale or trade at very low prices. Will show these farms to any body that wants to buy or trade for a farm free of charge. Don't fail to see me before buying—my list of city property is a complete one. Some very good investments and rare chances for anyone wanting a home. Money to loan at low rate of interest.
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Phone 62 main. 8 and 9 Pixley-Long Bld'g.

Odd Birds, Breeders, or Young Birds at........
THE EDNA LOFTS.
Barbs, Fantails, Dragoons, Outeido Tumblers, Homers, Magpies, Pouters, Jacobins Owls, Tumplers and other varieties. Any one wishing to purchase pigeons should visit the Edna Lofts before buying, as the stock is from the best known lofts in America, and are all mated for the best results, and every bird sold will be guaranteed to be sound, healthy, and No. 1, or money cheerfully refunded. Prices $3.00 and up per pair, according to birds wanted.
Address 566 E. Wayne St.

If in need of Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins, White Plymouth Rock Chickens or Pekin Ducks, visit the
HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS,
97 Glasgow Ave.

YOUR ATTENTION!
Fancy Tomatoes, 8c can.
Choice Corn, 7, 8 and 10c can.
Fancy Prunes, 5 and 8c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Fancy Peaches, 10c lb.
15 pound pail Jelly, 35c pail.
E. Lewis Street Cash Store,
S. GANZER, Prop.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
We wish to state to the ladies' of Fort Wayne and vicinity that we have made arrangements for the coming season to make ladies' high-grade tailor-made Suits and Jackets, and will be prepared to show a complete line of woolens exclusively for ladies' wear about Feb. 25th.
GENTLEMEN!
We're ready to place before you a complete line of woolens for the coming season, and invite your early inspection.
I. MAUTNER & CO.,
TAILORS.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	178
Editorial Rooms	650

The Weather.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—For Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; westerly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young—a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Palmer will leave this evening for Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. George Henderson, of Auburn, is the guest of Dr. K. K. Wheelock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora McKee, of Huntington, were in Fort Wayne yesterday on business.

The Saturday club will be entertained this evening at the home of Mrs. D. H. Caldwell.

Miss Mamie Gaffney has resumed her position at Beadell & Co., after an absence of several days.

Miss Josie Bennett, of this city, visited in Garrett this week with the family of Charles Linkenhelt.

The ladies of the Eastern Star will meet for work Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Hope hospital.

Mrs. Eliza Marquardt, of Madison township, will soon move to this city and make it her permanent home.

Charles Cowenthal, representing a New York ribbon house, will be the guest of Isidore Fottlitzer over Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moellering, who live south of the city near Stellhorn's bridge, a daughter.

Hugh Keegan was in Bluffton yesterday on legal business and incidentally called on his friend, Brooke Sale.

A dancing reception will be tendered the guests of the Strauss-Becker wedding next Tuesday evening, at Standard hall.

George Costigan, of Denver, Col., who is on his way home from a visit in New York City, is the guest of his brother, James Costigan.

The program prepared by the Sunday school of Christ's Lutheran church for last Sunday evening has been postponed till tomorrow evening.

John Lapp, of the Peters' hardware store, has been appointed guardian of the two minor children of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lapp, deceased.

Mrs. W. P. Dinius and her sister, Miss Ada Crawford, entertained a party of friends at pedro last evening, at their home, 200 West Creighton avenue.

Dr. E. P. Manning has removed from No. 152 East Berry street to the handsome home at No. 181 Clinton street, formerly occupied by R. B. Rossington.

Miss Cordell, of this city, is visiting in Lima, Ohio, with her father, S. A. Cordell. She will remain until next month, when her father moves to Toledo to reside.

The many friends of Paul Stubnatzy, who is well known in this city, will regret to hear of his serious ill health. Mr. Stubnatzy is now living in Milwaukee.

Services commemorative of the anniversary of the death of Frances E. Williard will be held Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in Berry street M. E. church. A fine program has been arranged.

The B. E. S. club, which consists of a half dozen charming young girls, held a meeting at the home of Miss Jessie Reitze last evening, and the occasion was one of much merriment.

Louis Heilbroner, of the Jacobs' shoe store, has been engaged to take charge of a society hop to be given at Huntington next Monday evening. It will be a leading event in Hebrew circles of that city.

First Spiritualists society meetings tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in hall above Bloom's undertaking rooms on Calhoun street. F. Corden White, platform test medium, serving the society.

Among the guests at the New Aveline: W. F. Mellon, Sidney, Ohio; E. E. Hay, Lima, Ohio; H. E. Robinson, Bluffton; S. H. Carr, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Nicholls, Grand Rapids; Alfred Holzmann, Cincinnati.

The Home for Emergencies will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at 144 Pritchard street. The regular meeting of the Fort Wayne Relief union will be held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, at 146 Pritchard street.

C. L. Houltry, of No. 199 Lafayette street, reported the loss of his pocketbook to the police this morning. It contained $26 in bills, two $10 bills, one $5 and one $1. There were also two Pennsylvania railway baggage checks in the pocketbook.

J. Wirt Steele, of Huntington, for some time connected with the reportorial staff of the Journal, left today for Chicago, where he has accepted a position with the Bureau of Associated Charities. Owing to continued ill health he decided to retire from the newspaper business. Mr. Steele made many friends during his services here and their best wishes follow him to his new field of labor.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Brown and Frank E. Purcell will jointly purchase a farm of about forty acres five miles out on the Goshen road and will convert it to dairy and gardening purposes for the Rich hotel and the Wellington restaurant. It is their intention to stock the farm with fine cattle. It will be a great advantage to both the hotel and restaurant to have their own products. The deal will be made some time next week.

August Bruder has returned from Chicago.

Fred L. Stagman, of this city, is visiting friends in Lima, Ohio.

George and Homer Bowers were in Ossian Tuesday to attend a public sale.

Miss Jennie Markley, of Wabash, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. B. Beaver.

Mrs. S. K. Blair has returned from Chicago, where she attended the grand opera.

Bale Eisenhauer, one of Huntington's wealthiest capitalists, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Mr. Briggs, a hardware merchant of Geneva, Ind, who was in the city to buy hardware, has returned home.

A shooting match will be held at the Rockhill farm next Wednesday, in which many local sportsmen will parcipate.

Frank A. Vernor, of Detroit, representative of the Queen Fire Insurance company, is in the city, the guest of C. B. Fitch.

Mrs. Stephen D. Bond and daughter, Georgiana, who have been in the city for the past five weeks, returned to Indianapolis today.

Miss Madeline Mrozen, who is visiting at Indianapolis, was the guest of honor at a valentine party given by the Cotillion club of that city last Tuesday evening.

A shooting tournament announced to be given at Peru on the 22nd inst., has been declared off and a number of Fort Wayne sportsmen who intended going down will be disappointed.

W. E. MacCaslin, representing the American Tobacco company, is in the city. He has established headquarters here, and will work in the contiguous territory for several months.

The Pastors association will meet in the Berry street church Monday, at 10 a. m. Rev. J. S. Ainsle will present a paper on the subject, "Some Christian Truths Which Need Emphasis Today."

Col. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, who have been spending a few days in Indianapolis, will return home this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of New York, will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robertson for a short time next week.

Miss Florence Reilly entertained last Tuesday evening at progressive pedro in honor of Miss Hartzell, of New Haven. The home was prettily decorated in pink and white, while heart shaped valentines marked the new score card idea. After the game a delicious luncheon was served.

All friends of the late Peter Rijnhart, the missionary who was murdered at Thibet, are earnestly requested to attend an informal meeting at the Grace Reformed church Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The meeting is in behalf of Mrs Rijnhart, and a welcome invitation is extended to everyone who is interested in her case, whether able to assist or not; also a specially urgent invitation to those who have already given aid.

Monroeville Breeze: "Miss Myrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Sprague, of Madison township, was united in marriage, Wednesday of this week at 2:30 in the afternoon to Jabez Brown, an energetic young farmer of the same township, by the Rev. Jones, pastor of the M. E. church at Hoagland, in the presence of a number of near relatives and friends. The usual wedding feast was served immediately after the words were spoken and congratulations."

WILL KEEP IT.

Healthy Enough to Eat or Drink What He Likes.

While I have an excellent constitution and think nothing easily effects me, I propose to keep it if possible.

I have observed for years the great number of people who complain of the bad effect of coffee, and while I can drink coffee or almost anything I want, without trouble, it is nevertheless true that we do not use ordinary coffee at our house, but for many months have been using Postum Food Coffee. We find it every way preferable to imported coffee.

We make it strictly according to directions for we found out early that it could be made to taste very flat when underboiled, but as we make it now, to use a slang phrase, "It hits the spot." I drink it three times a day.

I enclose a list of friends who are regular users of the Postum Food Coffee.

In our family we believe that good health can be used to advantage in doing business or prosecuting professional work, and we propose to keep all the good health we have, if such a thing is possible, and we think one of the most important measures is the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum. F. W. Bland, 705 Collinsville avenue, E. St. Louis, Ill.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Family of Victor Conroy Were Overcome by Natural Gas.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Conroy and daughter, of East Third street, narrowly escaped being asphyxiated on Wednesday morning. Mr. Conroy awoke Wednesday morning and could hardly get out of bed. He was coughing and the odor of gas almost choked him. He was strong enough to get to the stove and found the gas fire was out and the gas turned on. He turned it off and hastened back to the bed where Mrs. Conroy and the daughter were breathing heavily. Dr. J. E. Miller was hurriedly summoned and succeeded in reviving the wife and daughter, but it was two or three days before they had completely recovered from the effects of the gas. Mr. Conroy had turned the gas down and during the night it went out.

George Strayer, of the Ashley Times, is in the city.

Miss Mary Meyers, of Columbia City, is visiting Mrs. Will Meyers.

Mrs. Levi Turner, of 65 West Lewis street, is very ill with Rheumatism.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Epstein, of 86 East Main street—a daughter.

Mrs. Myron Downing left today for a visit with her parents in Millersburg, Ind.

Miss Hannah Chaska will return tomorrow from an extended visit in New York and Buffalo.

The High School Eight will meet at the home of Miss Agnes Murdock, in South Wayne, this evening.

Henry Winkelmeyer, of the firm of Winkelmeyer & Haas, is today celebrating his forty-fifth birthday.

The Bruederliche Unterstutzungs verein will hold an annual meeting and election of officers next Monday.

H. A. Kepner returned to his home in Arcanum, Ohio, today. He had been visiting friends here for a week.

Mrs. George A. Miller entertained the J. S. S. club yesterday afternoon at her home on East DeWald street.

The Lotus Group Sunday school will meet tomorrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at 29 East Berry street.

Mrs. D. D. Moody and daughter, Mrs. Milton Walters, fo Auburn spent Friday in Fort Wayne with friends.

Miss Emma Poffenber, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday with her little sister, who was being treated by a local physician.

John L. Stowart, superintendent of the court house construction for Stewart & Co., arrived from St. Louis this morning.

Comptroller Berghoff returned from Indianapolis this morning. He had been in the capital city in the interest of the Shirley bill, which passed the senate yesterday.

* Henry Braun, a resident of Madison township, is very low with typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Braun is a brother-in-law of Humane Officer Schlaudroff and a cousin of Mayor Scherer.

Messrs. W. E. Ogle and Robert Fisher, of Kendallville, were in the city yesterday, looking over some horses on the McDonald stock farm, with a view to making several purchases.

Bruce Baker, the lad who was severely injured two weeks ago by two big boys, has recovered sufficiently to be able to walk and will resume his studies at school next Monday.

Sergeant Stevens and Officer Googlein last evening raided the house of ill-fame conducted by Della Rogers, on Pearl street. Three women and two men were arrested. All put up bond and forfeited it in police court this morning.

Henry Schenk, representing the Practical Arm and Hand company, Sandusky, Ohio, has been in the city a couple of days as the guest of Henry Ulenhake. Mr. Schenk is introducing an entirely new device which eclipses anything heretofore attempted in the artifical hand line.

The neighbors and friends of Grandma Weikard, of Randolph street, gave that lady a surprise yesterday afternoon by calling in a body to offer their congratulations previous to her departure for the country. She received several tokens of friendship. A dainty lunch was served.

At the regular meeting of the local Court of Honor Thursday evening five applicants for admission were successful and are scheduled for initiation March 1st. On the occasion the new paraphernalia will be used for the first time, the costumes, though not costly, are historically correct and exceedingly instructive.

The S. S. club last evening gave a smoker at the club rooms, 86 Calhoun street. A "progressive 66" was played and the first prize, a box of cigars, was awarded to Charles H. Young and William A. Braun. The victims to whom fell the booby prize received as their reward the ashes from the cigars smoked during the evening. Those unlucky gentlemen were Julius C. Simon and Henry F. Meyer.

The Fort Wayne Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association met last evening at the home of Mr. Reilly and business of importance was transacted after which several applications for membership were favorly received. The association now prospering, and on the road to success owing to the energetic qualities of the promoters. The next meeting will be held at the residence of C. W. Zimmer on St. Joe boulevard, Friday evening, February 24.

Acknowledgement.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 14, '99.

This is to certify that I have this day received of N. Conover, recorder of Summit City Lodge, No. 36, a draft for two thousand dollars, ($2,000), payment in full of the certificate held by my husband, deceased, in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mary Ward.

Through Diplomatic Courses.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Samoan complications are about to pass into the safe lines of diplomatic treatment, in the judgment of the officials here, who say there is really not much danger in the situation if sensible councils prevail, and subordinate officials refrain from overzelous acts and words and letters.

REMEMBER
The late war with Spain, by getting the portfolios, "Our Nation in War." Parts 1 to 15 inclusive can be had at this office. 12-tf

Mrs. George Henderson, of Auburn, visited Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

The Presbytery of Fort Wayne will meet in Bethany church Monday, at 1:30 p. m.

The Council of Jewish Women will meet at Standard club on Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Wash Askew, William and Theodore Kessler, of Auburn, transacted business in Fort Wayne Friday.

Miss Lizzie Shoch, of this city, is in Bluffton, where she will visit for two weeks with Miss Lizzie Mosiman.

Among the guests at the Randall: T. C. Read, Detroit; John S. Parrish, Richmond, Ind.; E. J. Gifford, Toledo; Jacob Raub, Indianapolis; R. B. Marsh, Cincinnati; N. M. Gibbs, Cleveland.

WHEELING IS IN.

Springfield Franchise Sold to the Nail City.

W. B. Howell, Who Wanted to Buy Out Fort Wayne, Becomes the Owner—Players Go With Sale.

The following telegram in the Cincinnati Enquirer of today will be read with interest by all Fort Wayne base ball fans:

"After considerable wrangling and local newspaper talk W. B. Howell, veteran base ball fan, has had the Springfield (Ohio) interstate base ball franchise transferred to him for a large consideration. The sale includes all the property of the club and the reserved players, J. C. Graffius, Ed Poole, Jack Dole, Jake Wells, Ed Mazena, Mike Woodlock, William Niles, John Farrell, John Dent, Ike Durett and Bruce Legge. It is possible that Ed ("Pop") Lytle will manage the team, and that Sunday ball will be played, as the local street car companies have interested themselves for that purpose."

Mr. Howell has been after a franchise ever the Inter-State season of 1898 closed. He was in communication with the owners of the Fort Wayne club and two or three weeks ago made an offer of $400 for the franchise, but the owners of the local team would not accept. There has been some negotiation and by putting up $1,000, which it is said Mr. Howell gave the Springfield owners, the Fort Wayne franchise would have been sold to him.

The sale of the Springfield franchise means that Fort Wayne will have base ball or the team will go to the four winds. It is no secret that the Fort Wayne backers had hopes of reaching an agreement with Mr. Howells, but now that he owns a franchise there is only one of two plans to follow, prepare for the season of 1899 by signing players and leasing a first-class park or throw up the sponge. Which shall it be, ye men with money who love the game?

Will Go Into the Trust.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 18.—It is reported that the Ensign car works here have gone into the car trust, which has $75,000,000 capital. The new trust is said to be known as the American Car and Foundry company.

Professor Stephens Guilty.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 18.—Professor Stephens, who has been on trial for a week past charged with setting fire to Pardee hall, Lafayette college, was found guilty at noon today, the jury being out only an hour.

THE DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Sommers, wife of Henry H. Sommers, of No. 55 West Jefferson street, died last evening, succumbing to stomach trouble. The deceased was forty-seven years of age and had lived in Fort Wayne twenty-four years, being a native of Glandorf, Ohio. Besides her husband she leaves four children to mourn her loss. The children are Mrs. John A. Aman, of Detroit; the Misses Margaret and Nora Sommers and George Sommers, the latter all at home. Mrs. Sommers was a devout Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic church.

The funeral will be held from her late residence at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and half an hour later from the St. Mary's Catholic church. Interment in the Catholic cemetery.

DAVIS.

Yesterday morning at Roanoke, occurred the death of Mrs. Eliza J. Davis, aged about seventy-seven years. Mrs. Davis was one of the older residents of this county, having lived here the larger portion of her life. Deceased was an aunt of Mrs. C. G. Smith, of Washington boulevard. Funeral Sunday afternoon.

MICHAEL.

The funeral of Rev. Moritz Michael will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from St. Peter's German Lutheran church, in Goeglime, St. Joseph township. A number of Lutheran ministers from this city will attend the last sad rites in a body.

FALCONER.

The funeral of David Falconer will be held Sunday at 2 p. m., from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West Williams street, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, of the Third Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment in Lindenwood cemetery.

SCHMIDT.

The funeral of Mrs. Margarethe Schmidt will be held from her late residence, corner John and Pontiac streets, at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and half an hour later from Grace Lutheran church. Interment in Concordia cemetery.

TOOMEY.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Toomey will be held at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Catholic church at Arcola, the time having been extended to admit of her son reaching here, who is en route from Texas.

BEST POLICE WORK

Can be Done by the Older Officers—There Should be Few Changes.

One of the delegates to the Huntington meeting, where the Municipal Police League of Indiana was organized, was Superintendent Harrison, of Lafayette. Mr. Harrison has been a member of the New York police department at one time and his experience teaches him that an officer should see and know everybody who passes him. Mr. Harrison says: "A bad thing for the country and a grand thing for the criminal is the fact that police officers are changed so often. The police system should be removed from the realm of politics. A man who has been on the force four years is worth two new men, and the longer he is on the force, if compelled to do his duty, the better he gets." He said further regarding his own force: "It is my endeavor to keep the minds of the officers constantly employed. Not a pile of dirt, beer keg or anything but what I require them to report. They must keep track of every person who passes them. To see that they do this, I often stand on the beat and watch who passes. Then I go to the officer and ask him who has passed him at a certain time and how dressed. If a single one escapes his notice, he received a lecture. We also use the system of merit and demerit marks. I compell my officers to take gymnastic exercises a certain time every day for their wind and to develop those parts of the body not exercised by walking."

CLASS AT A BANQUET.

S. F. Bowser Entertains His Sunday School Class in Royal Style.

Following out a custom he inaugurated seven years ago, S. F. Bowser last evening tendered an annual banquet to his class of the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school. The affair was held in one of the warerooms of the Bowser works, and covers were laid for 140 persons, a few friends being present aside from the 123 members of the class. The room and tables were decorated with ferns and potted plants. Mr. Bowser acted as toastmaster. He delivered a short address in which he complimented the members of the class upon the progress they had made, after which Rev. L. L. Henson gave an interesting talk.

Fred Zollars, in behalf of the members of the class, presented Mr. Bowser with a handsomely studded diamond pin, as a token of the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Zollars made a short presentation address, which Mr. Bowser responded to, thanking the class for the beautiful gift.

Among the numbers of the program were a recitation by Miss Anna Philley; short addresses by A. Z. Polhamus, superintendent of the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school, H. R. Culbertson and Joseph Lowry; a soprano solo by Miss McClure, and a mandolin solo, with piano accompaniment, Frank Holsworth. At the conclusion of the festivities, all arose, and joined in singing "God Be With Us Till We meet Again."

G. A. Bushart, of Decatur, Ill., collector for the McCormick Harvesting company, is in the city on business.

New Baptist Church.

Those interested in the promotion of the new Baptist church in this city will hold divine services, conducted by E. G. Anderson, at the residence of Mrs. Pollens, 164 East Berry street, at 10:45 Sunday morning.

O'Clock 12 O'Clock
Dances.

Every Monday night at White Hall, opposite Masonic Temple. Admission, 10 and 15c. 12sat-tf

Wanted—A german apprentice girl at Mrs. Erickson's, 84 Calhoun street.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C F PFEIFFER, Rooms 9-7 Bass Blk. 2tf

Mrs. Col. R. S. Robertson will give her famous lecture on Decorative Art in America, at Wayne street M. E. church, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. Admission, 25c.

Paul Alexander Johnson, clairvoyant and palmist, will arrive in your city on Tuesday, February 21. Office at 65 Harrison street.

Finest stock, best workmanship in the Eclipse 5c cigar. Your dealer sells them. Ask for them.

WE ARE STILL ON HANNA ST.
No. 208 Established 1878.
No advance on Potatoes, 50c bushel.
Winter Wheat city all Flours $3.20 per bbl.
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Onions 50c bushel.
All other groceries at the same low prices.
We can save you 50c on the $1.00 in our Shoe department.
We make a specialty of corn, oats, hay, straw and all kinds of feed.
M. FRANK,
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Manufacturer of the
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For cellars and basements, and UNION SEWER for bath. Lathe and all kinds of Machine work. Telephone 379 South.
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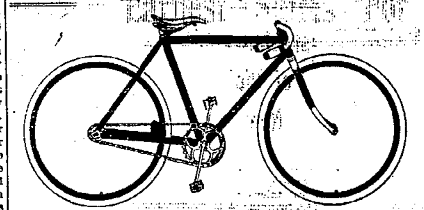
REMOVAL! We are now located at Our New Quarters.
135 Calhoun Street,
Between Washington and Jefferson streets. Greatly increased stock of Furniture, Carpets, etc.
J. H. SMOAF & CO.,
People's Outfitters.

THE FEATHERSTONE!



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Come in and examine the two-piece crank shaft. Can be taken out and returned in 30 seconds without changing adjustment. Simplest and most perfect in the market.
PRICE LOWEST CONSISTENT WITH HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES.
We are also agents for Barnes White Flyer, Imperial and Phoenix.
KOEHLINGER BROS.,
31 E. Columbia Street.
We also have a few second-hand wheels in good condition that will be sold at a low figure.
Agents for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.
BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.
INVESTORS
Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars.
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124 Calhoun Street, Lau Block, FORT WAYNE, IND
Hair Dyes and Cosmetics.
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Manicuring and Facial Treatment.

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DR. WENGER,
Who Has Just Returned From Europe,
Visiting London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna. These cities have the largest and best hospitals in the world. New Remedies and New Treatments in all
Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every character.
Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease, and all diseases of the bladder.
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Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.
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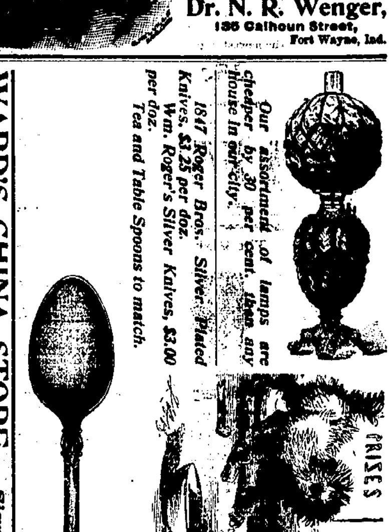
Dr. N. R. Wenger,
135 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.



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Our assortment of lamps are cheaper by 30 per cent. than any house in our city.
1847 Roger Bros. Silver Plated Knives, $3.25 per doz.
Wm. Roger's Silver Knives, $3.00 per doz.
Tea and Table Spoons to match.

REMNANT SALE OF WALL PAPER
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A BARGAIN.
OUR NEW WALL PAPERS FOR SPRING
Beautiful goods, in every grade, from the cheapest to the best are nearly all in. Come and see them.
L. O. HULL, 90 CALHOUN STREET.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 5--8] SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1899. [PAGES 5--8] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRIO OF NEW SENATORS

A Copper King, a Lawyer and a Lumber Magnate.

HOW THEY EARNED THEIR HONORS.

Clark of Montana, and the Fascinating Story of the Growth of His Millions—"Quiet Joe" Quarles of Wisconsin—Foster of Washington.

NEW senators are always interesting characters. They are generally men who have been remarkably successful either in the field of politics or finance or in both. The story of how a millionaire piled up his millions or the tale of how a four corners politician developed into a statesman is fascinating.

As the terms of one-third of the senators expire every two years, each congress marks the beginning of 30 new terms. This does not mean that we have 30 new senators every session, for many of them are always re-elections. When the Fifty-sixth congress convenes, many of the big leather chairs will be filled by men who never sat in them before. While most of these new senators will be new to Washington, many of them are well known to the nation. Chauncey Depew, the new senator from New York, is an example.

Among the new senators about whom the general public knows little are William A. Clark of Montana, Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin and A. G. Foster of the state of Washington. Of these William Andrews Clark, the Montana copper king, is probably the most interesting character.

The political career of Senator Elect Clark can be told in few words. This will be his first office. He has tried twice before for the senatorship and once was candidate for territorial delegate. His efforts to represent Montana in Washington have been hitherto in vain, largely because of the enmity of Marcus Daly, a rival Montana copper king, who has sometimes been called the "Marquis of Butte."

Mr. Clark's financial career is a different story. Instead of a series of defeats crowned with final success it is the tale of a long series of successes. Years ago the prospectors used to speak of "Clark luck."

Senator Elect Clark has been spoken of as the son of a poor farmer. This is inexact. His father was fairly well to do and gave this son a good education. He sent him first to Laurel Hill academy in Pennsylvania and when the family moved to Iowa gave him a course at Birmingham college. In 1857, when Mr. Clark was 18, he began the study of law in Mount Pleasant university. But the rumors of big gold finds in the Black Hills crowded out thoughts of law, and, two years later, he became an argonaut.

He got as far as Missouri, and there his capital gave out. He taught school and incidentally married. In 1862 he spent his capital in buying an ox team and emigrant's outfit. For a year or so he prospected and worked in the mines, but with poor success. Finally he staked a claim, which, after a lot of back breaking work, yielded about $1,500. Then Clark decided to quit prospecting forever. He made up his mind to let some one else dig gold.

In Salt Lake City he invested his capital in provisions and kept his ears open listening for a stampede. It came. When the rich placers of Madison county, Mon., were opened up, Clark was among the first on the ground. But he did not hunt for a claim. He went in with a mule train loaded with goods.

On arriving at the diggings he found a horde of people who had gold in

WILLIAM A. CLARK.

abundance and nothing to eat. His supply of flour was disposed of in small lots at $1.50 a pound; tobacco at $6 a pound; eggs, $1 each; potatoes, 50 cents for small ones, $1 for large ones.

During the years that Mr. Clark was growing rich as a merchant and banker he did not lose interest in mining. In 1872 he purchased four well known quartz mines. While buying these mines he became convinced that if he was to know absolutely the worth of a mine of his own knowledge he must have more of a technical education than he possessed. So he went to New York and during the winters of 1872-3 and 1873-4 he studied at the Columbia School of Mines.

With the knowledge thus acquired he went back to Montana, bought more mines, erected stamp mills on his silver properties and made other acquisitions in Idaho and Arizona. In the latter territory he discovered the United Verde copper mine, which is now reckoned the richest copper mine in the world.

Besides his mining properties and his banking interests Mr. Clark, concluding that there was money in refining sugar, bought a sugar refinery in Los Alamitos, Cal., and then, coming to the east, he concluded to add wiremaking to his other interests and built the Waclarck Wire works at Elizabethport, N. J. Then he built and operated a system of water works in Butte, established an electric light plant and built all the cable and electric railways in Butte.

Today Mr. Clark is worth $50,000,000, perhaps more. His income is said to be several millions of dollars every year. Years ago, when his fortune had not reached $100,000, the Missouri girl whom he married when he was a poor schoolteacher and who shared his struggles for wealth in the mining camps died. So now, with the exception of a daughter who is married to a New York physician, he is practically alone in the world. If he suffers from loneliness, he does not show it. He has a fine big mansion in Butte and another on Fifth avenue in New York. Then in Woodlawn cemetery is a massive mausoleum which cost him $160,000. There rest the ashes of the wife who died out in the mining camps, and there the copper king himself will some day be laid to rest.

But not yet. Senator Elect Clark is only 60 now, and he still has ambitions. He is going to sit in the United States senate and snap his fingers at Marcus Daly for one thing. Then there is that fine mansion in New York. The man who peddled tobacco and flour to

JOSEPH V. QUARLES.

miners back in the sixties is going to round out the century by playing host to some of New York's most exclusive fashionables.

His Fifth avenue mansion is a veritable storehouse of art treasures. About two years ago there was sold in New York a famous art collection. Fortuny's masterpiece, "The Choice of a Model," was one of the canvases. George Gould wanted it. The bidding was lively, but finally narrowed down to two men—Gould and another. The price ran up to $35,000, far more than it had been thought the picture would bring. To settle the thing George Gould bid $40,000.

"Forty-two thousand," said the other man.

"Then the son of Jay Gould stopped bidding. He had been beaten, for he saw that the other man was willing to keep the thing up.

"Who was he?" asked Gould of a friend.

"Somebody by the name of Clark, from Montana," answered the friend.

"Oh," said Gould, "I've heard of him."

Joseph Very Quarles, who is to represent the Badger state in the national senate, has had a different career entirely. He has not even a million, but he is by no means a poor man. He is the leading lawyer in Wisconsin. He began at the lowest round of the political ladder and has worked his way up. The people of his state call him "Quiet Joe." Said an intimate friend of his on hearing that Quarles had been elected senator:

"How the deuce Joe Quarles ever got to the front will be a mystery to some people who do not understand how a man can succeed unless he travels with a brass band. Joe would sit in a lawsuit all day with his eyes shut, and apparently asleep. The other fellow would make the noise until finally Joe would trap him at the turn of the case and win by a single question.

"I don't know how he will talk in the senate, but before a jury he talked just as he would in a country store on a rainy day. And he always said something in a quiet way. You didn't seem to think of it until he was gone. Then you went around and told everybody you knew what Joe Quarles said."

Addison G. Foster, the senator elect from Washington, is still another type of statesman. He is a successful business man who has entered the political arena late in life. He is 62 years old.

Mr. Foster was born in Belchertown, Mass., but his family removed to Wisconsin when he was 13. When St. Paul was a town he settled there and began selling wood and coal. He built up a big business, and ten years ago removed his headquarters to Tacoma. He is now a lumber magnate and worth $500,000. Mr. Foster has never held public office of any kind, but for the last few years has been interested in politics. He is not much of a public speaker and will probably be one of the silent but influential members of the senate.

SEWELL FORD.

A Moving Mystery.

Mrs. Brickrow (after the annual moving)—The family who last lived in this house left it in a perfectly horrible condition.

Mr. Brickrow—The agent told me it had stood empty ever since we lived in it before.—New York Weekly.

The Way to Judge.

The Musician—Grand opera is hardly as fine this year as last.

The Woman—Well, you can hardly expect it. On account of the war there's less money and clothes cost more.—New York Journal.

He Enjoyed It.

Fred—That cigar you gave me did me lots of good.

Arthur—I'm glad of it. When did you smoke it?

"Oh, I didn't smoke it. I gave it to Howard. I hate him, you know."—Nuggets.

Quite Naturally.

She—Is there any age limit in women's professions as there is in those of the men?

He—Certainly there is, but the men always reach their age limit first.—Yonkers Statesman.

A MODERN CRUSADER

WHY MILLIONAIRE TOM JOHNSON HAS TURNED REFORMER.

How the New Single Tax Leader Came to Be Known as "the Great American Paradox"—The Story of His Money Making.

Tom Loftin Johnson of Ohio and elsewhere, who has recently announced his retirement from the vast business enterprises with which he has been so long identified and has declared his devotion to the single tax crusade, is one of the most unique characters in our national politics. Any man who announces that he is going to stop getting richer and make his life work the promulgating of an idea is bound to be unique in America.

Years ago Tom Johnson was dubbed "the Great American Paradox." Now he threatens to live down this apt nickname. A living paradox he has been, however, for more than a score of years. As a congressman he fought against protection, while as a manufacturer of steel rails he admitted that a protective tariff gave him his big profits. As a single tax leader he was a big real estate owner. He denounced monopolies, but as a trolley magnate he worked and schemed to build up his gigantic street railway monopoly. He posed as a friend of the workingmen, yet fought them in one of the most bitterly contested strikes ever seen in the eastern states. But Mr. Johnson has always denied that he was inconsistent.

"I find a certain condition of things and live accordingly, but I believe a different state of affairs would be better for humanity, and I am trying to bring about the change," has been his reply to critics.

Although the possessor of many millions, Tom Johnson is not a plutocrat

TOM L. JOHNSON.

by heredity. He was born 45 years ago in Kentucky. At 17 he left school and went to work in a railroad office in Louisville. He began as a clerk at $5 a week, but he mastered every detail of the business so rapidly that he was quickly advanced. He was made secretary and then superintendent.

When he was 18 he invented a steel rail for street railroads. He spent almost his entire capital in securing the patent. Then he tried to get some one to manufacture some rails. The rolling mill men laughed at the smooth faced youth. At last he induced a mill man to turn out a small quantity of rails. These were quickly sold. In a few months a steel mill was making Johnson's rails and he was reaping the first fruits of success. His rails are now in general use all over the country.

When Tom Johnson was 22, he bought his first street railroad. It was a little bobtailed line on the outskirts of Cleveland. It began nowhere and ended nowhere. Nobody seemed to want it and so the budding capitalist bought it cheap. Next he persuaded the city council to grant him a right of way into the heart of the city over the rails of other lines. Then he extended his road to the other end of the city, and, before any one realized it, Tom Johnson owned the longest street railway line in Cleveland, and the one which was soon paying the biggest dividends.

From that time on he kept buying street railroads, and he has stopped only recently. Besides in Cleveland, he has operated in Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Brooklyn and Boston.

A train boy changed Tom Johnson's career by selling him Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty." He read it and announced that he was a Single Taxer from that on.

And so he has been. After two hot campaigns he secured an election to congress, making his canvass on the principle of single tax and free tariff. His whole career as a representative was in line with these principles. He was a Single Taxer first, last and all the time. He even had "Protection or Free Trade" printed in The Congressional Record and sent out thousands of copies.

His latest political venture was in 1897, when he championed the late Henry George for mayor of New York and undertook the management of the campaign which was marred by the death of the great apostle of reform.

In personal appearance Tom Johnson is a tall, square shouldered, red cheeked, rotund man, with light brown hair which curls, and eyes which never seem to lose their fire. He dresses in excellent taste and enjoys the good things which money will buy. But, for all that, he is democratic in his dealings with men. Above all, he is terribly in earnest, and those who know him best expect his crusade to be a strong and stirring one.

ANDREW DOWNS.

A Possibility.

She (with a sigh)—I see that Miss Astor is to marry a duke.

He—Oh, well, I wouldn't waste any sympathy on her. Who knows? She may love him.—Chicago News.

No Hope For Him.

"No, Biggins will never accomplish much in this world. He is too anxious to avoid taking any chances. Only last week I put him on to a good thing, but he wouldn't go into it."

"What was it?"

"It was a scheme for a trolley line across the continent, and he might have bought all the stock he wanted at 3 cents on the dollar, but he said no. He was afraid somebody would parallel it with an airship line about the time it was completed, and thus make his stock worthless. What's the use trying to do anything for a man who is as timid as that?"—Chicago News.

TENNYSON'S SON.

Lord Hallam, Who Has Been Made Governor of South Australia.

Hallam Lord Tennyson, who has recently been appointed governor of South Australia, is the eldest son of the late poet laureate. He was named for Arthur Hallam, the intimate friend of the poet, whose death inspired "Morte d'Arthur." He is a tall, grave, dignified

HALLAM LORD TENNYSON.

man of about 35, who has never shown any spark of genius or even unusual ability in any direction. About the only important work he has ever undertaken was the editing and publishing of a biography of his father, and in this he was helped by many of the poet's friends. It is doubtful if the position of governor of South Australia will give him an opportunity to make anything of a name for himself.

His wife, the present Lady Tennyson, is somewhat more interesting. She was a Miss Audrey Boyle, niece of one of Lord Tennyson's oldest and trusted feminine friends, Hon. Mary Boyle. She was only 19 when she first met her future husband. The silent young man was much taken with the lively Irish girl. Without saying anything of his intentions he begged Miss Mary Boyle to bring her niece down to Farringford on a visit, and after seeing the excellent effect she produced on his father and mother he asked her with great diffidence to become his wife.

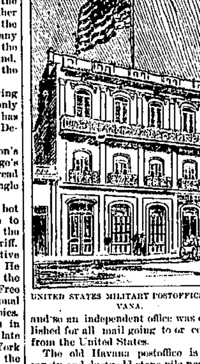
They were married in Westminster abbey, Miss Mary Gladstone being one of the bridesmaids. Mrs. Hallam Tennyson has a sweet, sensible face, and her kindly ways have made her a welcome sunbeam among the nervous, sensitive people with whom her lot is cast. The Hallam Tennysons have two children, both boys, the eldest, Lionel, being a bonny little chap of 10 years.

OUR MAIL IN HAVANA.

It Is Handled In the New United States Military Postoffice.

At the corner of Lamparilla and Villegas streets, Havana, you will find the United States military postoffice. Its home is rather gaudy to look at, for the walls are pink with cream colored trimmings, and in big blue letters is painted the legend, "U. S. Military Postoffice No. 10." The office was recently opened under the direction of C. S. Beaver, chief clerk of the railway mail service.

The civilian postoffice is still in charge of the Spanish officials who have mismanaged it for years past. Soon after the army of occupation arrived Uncle Sam's representatives decided that they did not want their mail handled in the slipshod manner of the dons,



UNITED STATES MILITARY POSTOFFICE, HAVANA.

and so an independent office was established for all mail going to or coming from the United States.

The old Havana postoffice is in a musty and dusty old stone pile near the water front. The military postoffice is somewhat out of the center of the city, on a street running from the water front to the Prado, which is the principal avenue of Havana.

Eight clerks are now employed at the military postoffice. The office will be continued until affairs are somewhat straightened out and Americanized in the central office, where at present all the employees are in a state of moral paralysis for fear of being turned out of the places they have done little to hold. The mail service of Havana has been notoriously bad for years, and there is a grand shaking up in store for the old postal machine in the natural order of events.

A proud man is seldom a grateful man, for he never thinks he gets as much as he deserves.—Beecher.

Its Work Done.

Jimmy—I've broke my knife!

Johnny—Gee! But don't yer feel bad?

Jimmy—Not very. I'd cut my initials on all the furniture there was.—New York Journal.

PHILIPPINE EXPERT.

HOW COMMISSIONER WORCESTER CAME BY HIS KNOWLEDGE.

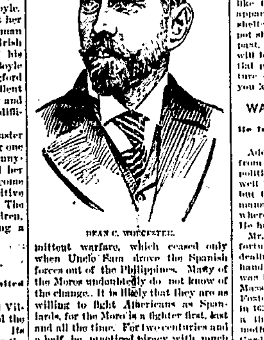
The Ann Arbor Professor Spent Many Months Hunting In the Islands and Studying the Natives—It Was Dangerous Work at Times.

If ever the right man was put in the right place it was when Professor Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan was made a member of the Philippines commission. Professor Worcester is now on his way to Manila with his fellow commissioners. He is to act as geographical and ethnological expert for the body.

It may be surprising that a comparatively young Ann Arbor professor should know so much about these islands of ours on the other side of the world. This is how it happened: In 1887, when Mr. Worcester was a college student, he accompanied Dr. J. B. Steere to the islands and spent 11 months there. Three years later he undertook a second expedition, accompanied by Dr. Bourns. His object was to secure a collection of birds and mammals; but, besides accomplishing this, he studied the social and political conditions of the natives. He spent many months traversing the group, and visited 19 of the larger islands.

That these investigations were not conducted without much personal danger and in some cases at the constant risk of his life is evident from the articles which Professor Worcester has written since his return. His knowledge of the Moro pirates, who inhabit the island of Sulu and part of the great island of Mindanao, was gained in a particularly hazardous manner. As Uncle Sam will have to deal with these people sooner or later, this information is not only interesting but valuable.

The Moros originally came from Borneo. They first settled in Sulu, and gradually overran other islands. Three centuries ago they had a difference with the Spaniards, and then began an inter-



DEAN C. WORCESTER.

mittent warfare, which ceased only when Uncle Sam drove the Spanish forces out of the Philippines. Many of the Moros undoubtedly do not know of the change. It is likely that they are as willing to fight Americans as Spaniards, for the Moro is a fighter first, last and all the time. For two centuries and a half he practiced piracy with much industry. Once a year the fleets of the Moros ravaged the coasts of Luzon and other islands until the Spaniards bought light draft gunboats and armed them with rapid fire guns. The Moros drew the line at facing these death dealing machines.

When Professor Worcester and his companion went out to look at the Moros, they were accompanied by an armed force furnished by General Arolas, the Spanish governor of Sulu. He says of these excursions:

"We took snap shots at them with our camera and they took snap shots at us, showing the very bad taste to use rifles. Photography, by the way, is attended by many uncertainties in Sulu.

"The men are of medium height and their physical development is superb. The Moros make their own steel weapons, which are often beautifully finished and are always admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. The weapon most trusted in close combat is the barong. It is made somewhat on the plan of a butcher's cleaver, with thick back and thin, razor edge, and is capable of inflicting frightful injuries. To lop off a head, arm or leg with a barong is mere child's play.

"The Sulu Moro is a warrior. He disdains to work, and his wants are supplied by his wives and slaves. He endeavors to terrify an opponent by making hideous faces at him. He uses his shield skillfully. In battle he is absolutely fearless. He is inhumanly cruel and will cut down a slave merely to try the edge of a new barong."

Another phase of Moro life Professor Worcester tells about in a chapter on the Juramentado.

"The Juramentado," he says, "is a most unpleasant man to encounter. The Moros believe that one who kills a Christian thereby increases his chance of a good time in the world to come. The more Christians he has killed the brighter his prospects for the future, and if one is fortunate enough to be himself killed while killing Christians he is at once transported to the seventh heaven. From time to time a Moro wearies of life, and, being desirous of taking the shortest and surest road to glory, he bathes in a sacred spring, shaves off his eyebrows, dresses in white and presents himself before a pandita to take a solemn oath (juramenta) that he will die killing the enemies of the faithful."

It is probable that Uncle Sam will have to put a boycott on Juramentados if American enterprise and American franchise holders are to operate in Sulu.

C. T. BAXTER.

Out of Place.

Mabel—I'll never invite Fan Billiwink to a box party at the theater again as long as I live—never!

Maud—Doesn't she know how to behave?

Mabel—No. She keeps saying: "Hush! I want to hear the play."—Chicago Tribune.

A Clever Scheme.

Little Johnny always wanted to sleep in the morning, and finally Papa Mc Swatters wondered how he would ever get the boy up betimes. At last he struck upon the following:

"Johnny, the furnace fire is all fixed, the ashes have been carried out and the leaves raked. Breakfast is almost over and only three pancakes left."

Johnny forgot his ablutions in his hurry.—Syracuse Herald.

A HISTORIC HUT.

The Native House Near Manila Once Occupied by Aguinaldo.

This is the native house which was occupied by Aguinaldo before he took upon himself the roles of dictator and military chief. It is located in old Cavite, one of the many outlying towns around the walled city of Manila. It was from this house that Aguinaldo went when he made that triumphal entry into Malolos to assume the golden whistle and other emblems of authority.

The house is made, just as are thousands of others around Manila, of bam-

AGUINALDO'S HOUSE.

boo poles, with a thatched roof. The thatch is made of leaves. There isn't a nail in the whole structure, the poles being tied together with bamboo withes. There is no floor but that furnished by the beaten dirt, which is covered with mats. The furniture of the native houses is of the simplest and crudest kind, all homemade, but well suited to the purpose.

Houses of this sort, while frail looking, will last a long time if occupied and repaired. They are highly combustible, however, especially during the dry season, and burn like a bunch of dried grass in a gale. Our soldiers have pulled many of them to pieces for firewood, and many a meal of bacon and beans has been cooked over the fires thus obtained. During the recent fighting with the Filipinos the American troops burned several villages composed of houses like this because they found that the apparently deserted bamboo huts often sheltered Filipino soldiers, who took pot shots at the troops as they marched past. It is probable that Aguinaldo will be furnished with a more substantial place of residence in the near future—one of the barred window kind, you know.

WASHINGTON'S SENATOR.

He Is a Lumber Magnate and Has a Puritan Ancestry.

Addison G. Foster, the senator elect from Washington, is a new figure in politics. As a lumber magnate he is well known throughout the northwest, but this is his first venture in statesmanship. He is a resident of Tacoma, where he has large business interests. He has lived there ten years.

Mr. Foster is a man of considerable fortune, most of which he has made by dealing in lumber, but he has tried his hand at several lines of business. He was born Jan. 28, 1837, at Belchertown, Mass., and is a descendant of Reginald Foster, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. His father, Samuel Foster, was a thrifty village merchant, and his mother was a descendant from the Gardner family, which came over from England shortly after the landing of the Mayflower. When 13 years of age, Mr. Foster accompanied his parents to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., where his father in 1851 secured land and began to clear it for a farm.

There was where Mr. Foster as a boy got his first experience in logging. "Indians of the breechclout variety were our neighbors," says Mr. Foster. Later the paternal Foster removed to Oswego, Kendall county, Ills., and again engaged in merchandising and in the purchase of farm lands in Missouri and Iowa.

In 1855 Mr. Foster and his brother resolved to start out in life for them-

ADDISON G. FOSTER.

selves. Their father gave them a team and a covered wagon, and, emigrant fashion, they started overland for Pike's peak. The venture proved to be a failure, and the boys got as far as Kansas on their way back when they became stranded. Addison tried farming and schoolteaching, with poor success. Then he went to Minnesota, where, after being engaged in a variety of business enterprises, he got his first start.

In 1877 he formed a partnership with Colonel C. W. Griggs, his present business associate, and the two have never parted company since. They began in a small way by selling coal and wood in St. Paul. Their business grew, and the foundation for the big lumber house which they now conduct was laid. Mr. Foster has also large interests in coal and iron companies in Washington. Although 62 years old, he takes an active part in the management of his affairs. He often puts on the spiked boots of a river driver and goes out on the logs to inspect the quality of the timber which he is about to buy.

In 1863 Mr. Foster married Martha Ann Weatherbee, whom he met while she was visiting her sister in Wabasha. They have two grown sons. Harry G. Foster is engaged in business in Tacoma. He is married and has children who call the senator elect "grandpa." Addison Foster, Jr., is completing a course at Yale.

Limited Chance to Observe.

"I suppose," said the Spanish soldier's friend, "that you saw some fierce fighting."

"No," was the answer. "I was in it, but I didn't see it. I'm naturally a little nervous, and I can't help shutting my eyes when I shoot a gun."—Washington Star.

NEW CROP OF DEWEYS

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES OF '99 ARE ALL SEASONED VETERANS.

Each Cadet Has Seen Active Service and Has Learned the Art of Sea Fighting In the Grim School of War.

Annapolis has just furnished Uncle Sam with 46 fighting naval officers. They comprise the class of '99 and were recently graduated at the Naval academy. Every one of them has seen active wartime service and has the experience which such service brings.

Never before in the history of the Annapolis Naval academy has such a class been turned out in time of peace as that of "The Fighting Double Nines." During the civil war even the two year cadets were given their diplomas prematurely and sent to sea, but since that time Uncle Sam has made his embryo naval officers stand the four years' test. The recent large additions which have been made to the number of our fighting ships has created a demand for officers for which there was no supply, and so these cadets of '99 have had their senior year cut short by a whole term and have been given assignments afloat.

Just about ten months ago, when war was declared, these cadets raised a patriotic howl of protest. They stormed the war department with supplications, threats and entreaties, all of the same tenor, asking that they should be graduated at once and sent to the front. When the department protested that they were not prepared for graduation, these earnest young men fell back to a second plea and said:

"Then let us go to active duty, for if we do not we will never command the respect of crews that have been battle seared in the service, while we have never smelled gunpowder." Then, clinchingly, they added, "After the war is over we will return to the academy and finish our course."

Such enthusiasm was more than the war department could refuse, so the cadets were sent to sea. Distributed

HERBERT G. SPARROW.

about on the various warships they smelled burning powder and took part in exciting water fights, learning more about the trade of sea fighting in those few summer months than a score of years at the academy would have taught them. When the war was over, they went back to Annapolis, veterans and cadets. The other day they were honored by being graduated five months before the usual time. Each graduate was given a few days at home before taking his assignment. In another week these new naval officers will be on their way to the ends of the earth, where they will serve under Old Glory to the credit of the nation.

The "four striper" of the class of '99, the cadet who stands No. 1 in the order of scholastic merit, is Herbert G. Sparrow. He is a son of Mrs. Emelia Sparrow of Cleveland. He has held the grade of lieutenant commander of his class. During the Spanish-American war he served on the Marblehead, and consequently saw plenty of fighting under McCalla. He was several times intrusted with responsible missions and won the confidence of his superior officer. He has been assigned to the cruiser Chicago, which is booked for a trip to foreign waters.

Cadet No. 2 is Allen Buchanan of Indiana. He was educated at De Pauw university. He is a fine scholar and an excellent athlete, having rowed in the eight of '97 and was captain of the crew of '98. Cadet Buchanan was on the New York and was in the bombardment of Aguadores and Santiago's fortifications and in the battle of Santiago.

Naval Cadet Guy A. Bisset is third in the class. He was appointed from Kentucky by Representative James B. McCreary and is the son of David A. Bisset.

Naval Cadet Harry E. Lackey, the president of the class of '99, is the son of the late Chief Engineer Oscar Lackey, U. S. N. With a stout heart and claims for recognition from his country, in whose service his deceased father had been, young Lackey appeared before President Cleveland without political backing and won his appointment by his own courage, merit and perseverence. He was born at Norfolk and educated in the Potomac academy, Alexandria. Cadet Lackey served on the Castine and New York and was at the bombardments of Daiquiri, Aguadores and Morro Castle and came in at the finish of the battle of July 3 on the New York.

"The baby of the family" is Naval Cadet Frank J. Horne of New York, and, though youngest in years, he is not least by a long ways. He was on the Bancroft and Texas and was in the chase of the "phantom squadron." He was in the convoy of the army to Cuba and at the bombardment of Altares and the Santiago batteries. Cadet Horne had part in the glories of July 3.

The wit of the class is Cadet Paul B. Dungan of Nebraska, a son of William W. Dungan. He was on the United States transport Comal, the Oregon, the Washington, the Lancaster and the Eagle during the late naval battles.

These young men are to be Deweys and Farraguts of the future, and if Uncle Sam continues to expand he will need them all.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Too Good a Bargain to Be Missed.

"Dear me, George, why don't you smoke?"

"I thought I promised you I never would?"

"You did, but I saw some of the cutest little boxes in a down town window today, and they were marked only 40 cents for 25 real cigars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Applied Proverb.

The sultan was perplexed. "Ibn-el-Yusuf," said he to his unofficial and most confidential adviser, "the bashaw of Alabazam and the subaliah of Hullabaloo are each offering me the other's head as a gracious gift. What shall I do?"

"There is a proverb among the Christian dogs," said the adviser, "that two heads are better than one."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW MRS. FLOOD.

Is the Younger Sister of the California Millionaire's First Wife.

The new wife of James L. Flood, eldest son of the bonanza king and heir of the Flood millions, was until a short time ago Miss Maud L. Fritz of Kansas City. She is a younger sister of Mr. Flood's former wife.

The two sisters were very much alike when they were girls, but Miss Maud was not so strikingly handsome as the late Mrs. Flood. Still she is a very beautiful woman and will make a fine

MRS. JAMES L. FLOOD.

matron for the principal heir of the Flood millions. When Mrs. Flood died, it was common gossip that her sister would take her place at the head of the Flood household. The younger sister is more brilliant in personal appearance than was Mr. Flood's late wife, but she has not the amazing regularity of features which distinguished that very beautiful woman.

While yet a slip of a girl Miss Maud went to live with her sister, and, except for the time she spent in school until the death of Mrs. Flood, something more than a year ago, she was a member of the Flood household. She was the companion, the petted little sister, and her return to preside over the Flood home and assume the care of the little daughter seems but a natural sequence.

The little 6-year-old, Constance, Mr. Flood's daughter, had never been away from Miss Fritz since her mother's death. Last spring they traveled to Japan, accompanied by a brother of Miss Fritz, Mr. Flood and a retinue of servants.

THE PRESIDENT'S DOUBLE.

A Chicago Detective Who Posed as the Chief Executive.

William H. Murphy, a Chicago detective, looks so much like President McKinley that thousands of persons have mistaken him for the chief executive of the nation. During the president's visit to Chicago at the time of the peace jubilee Detective Murphy was one of the squad of seven men detailed from police headquarters to look after the safety of the city's distinguished guest.

Murphy tells of his experience as follows: "For nearly a week I and my six companions were touching elbows with the president of the United States from early morning until late at night. We were his personal guards. Our orders were to watch all the people who approached the president and to see that no harm came to Mr. McKinley. This we did carefully, tirelessly, without losing sight of a single suspicious character and noting every stranger who seemed too anxious to get near to the man at the head of the government.

"My selection was due, I have heard it said, because of what my superiors

WILLIAM H. MURPHY.

fancied was a strong facial resemblance in me to the president. At any rate at one time when the president rode in a closed carriage I was ordered into the barouche with the chief of police and Mr. McKinley's charge d'affaires and commanded to take off my shining silk tile whenever the crowds on the street cheered. This worked like a charm, and the public howled itself hoarse at my scattered hairs and fine Roman nose with all the zeal of patriots, little thinking that the distinguished looking man they greeted was only a policeman, who in his work of protecting the nation's chief had been ordered to pose for a brief half hour as that chief himself."

His Mother Knows.

The little lad buried his face in his hands.

"Buried" is just the right word to use in this connection too. His mother had just looked at the hands and declared that he might have buried almost anything in them and had some dirt to spare.—Chicago Post.

A Good Thing Indeed.

"Even in geography the beneficent plans of nature appear," remarked Mr. Poindexter.

"Do they?" asked Mr. Perkasie.

"Well, consider for yourself the result if the Canaries were near Cat island."—Detroit Free Press.

RAILROADS OF CUBA.

A TANGLE OF POORLY MANAGED AND LOOSELY CONNECTED LINES.

How American Capitalists Plan to Unite the Roads Into One Big System—Some Oddities of Transportation—New Students of English.

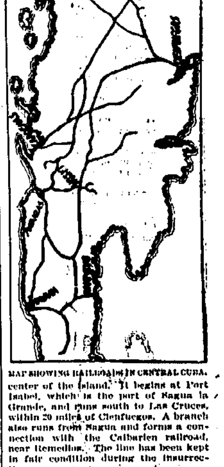
American capitalists are already working out schemes for getting control of Cuba's railroad lines. The recent sale of the Sagua railroad to a syndicate is one of the first moves which have been made. The line which has changed hands is not important in itself, but it is a good paying property and will be made the basis of operations of a more extensive character.

The central part of Cuba is most curiously cut up by railroad lines which seem to have been built independently of each other and in the most haphazard fashion. These lines make only occasional connections. They do not furnish continuous transportation around the shores of the island, and they do not take you directly across it at any place.

The management of the various roads has been of just such a diverse and varied character. Each road has had its own rates and its own idiosyncrasies as to time schedules, rolling stock and the like.

The live American railroad men who are now in Cuba with carpetbags full of certified checks will soon change these things. Plans for consolidating all the railroads of the island have already been formed by rival syndicates, and some of them will probably be carried out. Had these roads been in the United States they would have long ago been combined into one intelligently managed system. As it is, Cuba has a number of lines all out of proportion to its size.

The Sagua railroad, which was recently sold, runs through the sugar lands of Santa Clara province, in the



MAP SHOWING RAILROADS IN CENTRAL CUBA.

center of the island. It begins at Port Isabel, which is the port of Sagua la Grande, and runs south to Las Cruces, within 20 miles of Cienfuegos. A branch also runs from Sagua and forms a connection with the Caibarien railroad, near Remedios. The line has been kept in fair condition during the insurrection.

Then there is the Matanzas railway, which has a number of lines running southward and eastward through the sugar district. One of the best systems on the island is the one controlled by Cuban money, known as the Cardenas y Jucaro railway. It runs as far west as Esperanza and has lines running to the important sugar centers of the intervening territory. In addition to this in the middle western district are the Sagua la Grande railway and the Caibarien railway.

These lines form a perfect network by reason of the many spurs in the middle of the island. These spurs run off to sugar plantations. Inasmuch as the large duty of these roads was to take care of the sugar output there was very little necessity for interchange of traffic. Each road had its own seaport. On general merchandise there was some interchange, but as there was all the time in the world to do the transporting a little delay made but small difference.

The largest system in the matter of mileage is the United railways. At a comparatively recent time it passed under the control of English capital, and representatives of English money are managing the properties. This company has plenty of money at its command and as soon as circumstances will permit will bring material into the country and improve its rolling stock and equipment. It has a line to Matanzas and from there on to Jovellanos. In a southern direction it runs down to Batabano and has a line parallel to its northern line running to Guines and on to Union.

The operation of railroads in the islands is a very expensive matter. The coal used costs at the yards $4 a ton and sometimes a little more. An engineer, who must also be a mechanic, is paid $130 a month in gold.

The first request of the American military commissioner somewhat dazed the Spanish and Cuban railway officials. It was to the effect that all writing, all bills of lading, all negotiations, must be done in English. When this paragraph was read to the assembled managers and presidents, they threw up their hands and said it would be impossible.

To this the representative of the American government was equally firm. He further said that there was no need of temporizing on the subject, as it was only a question of time until the business would have to be done in English, and they might as well make a start then and there. At last accounts the Cuban railroad employees were struggling hard with English.

FRANKLIN PRICE.

What Inference?

"Mrs. Barbles is getting up a club for the study of theosophy."

"You don't tell me! Is she intellectual, then?"

"Didn't I just tell you she was taking up theosophy?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Infatuated.

"I never saw such an infatuated man as McBride," said Twynn.

"Well?" asked Triplett.

"He actually thinks that his wife has better taste in neckties for him than he has himself."—Detroit Free Press.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1899.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 19.

Text of the Lesson, John vi. 1-14. Memory Verses, 9-11—Golden Text, John vi. 35—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. B. W. Spurgeon.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

1, 2. "A great multitude followed Him because they saw His miracles which He did on them that were diseased." The true disciples followed Him because they believed Him to be the Messiah, Israel's Deliverer and King, but the majority of people saw no beauty in Him; they only saw a wonder-working man who could heal those when they were sick or feed them when hungry. He had crossed the sea, perhaps to be more alone with His Father, for He was a man under-stood by men, even by His disciples. But His Father understood Him perfectly. The multitude, however, would not let Him alone, their needs were so many and He was so able to meet them.

3, 4. "And Jesus went up into a mountain, and there He sat with His disciples, and the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh." The Passover was a feast of the Lord, but it had become a mere feast of the Jews, anything but an honor to God. To Him all was very real. The animals slain by His own hand, to provide coats of skins for Adam and Eve (Gen. iii. 21); the lambs by whose blood the firstborn were saved in Egypt; the sacrifice He was soon to offer of Himself—all were to Him very, very real, but to them a religious ceremony, a weary form.

5. "When Jesus then lifted up His eyes and saw a great company come unto Him, He saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" He was full of compassion for the multitude, who were as sheep without a shepherd. As to their spiritual condition, their teachers, the scribes and Pharisees, had shut their enter the kingdom themselves nor suffer others to enter. Whatever religious rites they performed, the object was to be seen of men (Matt. xxiii. 5, 13).

6. "And this He said to prove him, for He Himself knew what He would do." Man's thoughts and ways are very earthly. The Lord needs none of them. His ways are far above earth as heaven is higher than the earth (Isa. lv. 9). He intends to fill this earth with His glory, and He knows just how He will do it. It was all plain to Him from the beginning. He will complete His body, the church, He will make Israel all righteous, He will subject all things unto Himself, and He will let us be partners with Him in His kingdom and in all things tending to it, but He needs no suggestions from us as to how it shall be done.

7. "Philip answered Him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them that every one of them may take a little." Therefore the nature of feeding them was wholly out of the question, the impossibility was not to be had, even if they had the money where was the bread to be found? So to Philip's mind the idea was simply impossible. He did not know his Lord, nor did he know Him even up to the fight before He was crucified (John iii. 36).

8, 9. "One of His disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto Him, There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" We look around and find that God has laid something in the verses title of what is necessary for the work, so little that it is not worth considering, and we, like Andrew, think that it is folly to think of it. These things are written for our instruction. May we learn from Andrew's folly from other Scriptures to have faith in God, to dwell with the King for His work (1 Chron. iv. 23), even when it is the Kingdom of God, able to carry out His work. All power in heaven and on earth is His.

10. "And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about 5,000." All arrangements, ensuring or discouraging, are now ended. The Lord, whatever He may do, He will do. Man's part is hard and laborious work. He is the author and finisher of every good work. He is the only Creator. He only finishes what He has begun, and none like Him. He says, I will work, and who shall let it or turn it back? (Isa. xliii. 13). The disciples have some to do simply to watch Him and obey His orders. "He fed millions for 40 years. He gave them food, and he fed without killing a single ox or sheep.

11. "And Jesus took the loaves, and when He had given thanks He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down, and likewise of the fishes as much as they would." He might have rained bread from heaven as He did in the wilderness, but He took what was at hand, and looking to His Father that He might work He multiplied it as He did the oil and meal for the prophet and widow in Zarephath, Elisha and the oil for the widow that her debt might be paid (1 Kings. xi. 14; II Kings iv. 7).

12. "When they were filled, He said unto His disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost." Why? Because God's inheritance He will have nothing wasted. Filled and overflowing but all to His glory, and that many may be benefited. An abundance of wine at the feast in Cana and much over, an abundance to eat on the occasion and some to spare, but nothing wasted, nothing lost. Whatever He gives us is that He may be glorified. How we abuse His love to us! "The God in whose hand thy breath is and whose are all thy ways hast then not glorified" (Dan. v. 23). When He gives, we are in a real desire to glorify Him, we shall be abundantly filled.

13. "Therefore they gathered them together and filled 12 baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves which remained over and above unto them that had eaten." People filled and baskets filled, and it did not all start out any help from man. How wonderfully He uses the lad and his loaves. Years ago I prayed that I might be the one of those loaves, fully in His hands, to be broken and eaten, and as I go from city to city, from day to day and from week to week, I think how wonderfully He has taken my poor prayer.

14. "Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world." So they would take Him by force and make Him a king. But He, having sent His disciples away by boat, departed alone to a mountain. The wind blew, the sea rose, and He did not come until the morning watch. Then He came walking on the sea, and as soon as they received Him into the ship she was at the land. The people still sought Him, but only because He had fed them.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Dreier & Bros', drug store.

War Portfolios.

Our Nation in War, Parts 1 to 16 inclusive, can be had at this office for 100 each. Do not fail to get the complete set. tf

HUB'S NEW HOLIDAY.

ITS PURPOSE THE HISTORIC REVIVAL OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

How the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the King Street Bloodbath Was Will be Observed by the Sons of the Revolution.

BOSTON is going to revive the memory of the King Street massacre. Having scoundrelly forgotten the history of the beginning for a period of 126 years, the citizens of the "Hub" have decided that an annual commemorative of the event which hastened the Revolution is the proper thing. The Boston massacre occurred March 5, 1770. Each year since the Revolution and including 1898 public exercises marked the reference of the day. But after the generation of Crispus Attucks was the republic gradually forgot the outrage by tyrants in the enjoyment of dearly bought freedom and equal rights.

It has remained for the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to renew interest in the massacre, and so on March 5, not the 5th comes on Sunday this year, many of the Sons will climb down from the heights of their genealogical tree tops, gather in Huntington hall and tell again the story of how the first blood was shed for freedom.

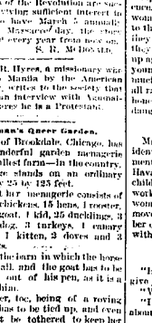
Everything possible will be done to make the occasion one of historical and literary importance. Dr. John Fiske will deliver an oration on the massacre, his services having been engaged a year ago. The exercises will begin at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a disappointment to the society that these could not be held in the Old South church, where former observances of anniversaries were held, but this was impossible because of necessary repairs upon the church.

The society feels that the annual commemoration of the Boston massacre should never have been omitted, and it hopes to awaken public spirit to such an extent that future omissions will be impossible. The massacre is regarded by the most reliable historians as the real foundation of the rights and liberties of the American citizen. The true political significance of the massacre was lost for a time, but was realized even by the thoughtful men who were contemporary with it, but the influence of civilization was to come later. John Adams wrote of the massacre:

"On that night the formation of American independence was laid, and a still later date Daniel Webster said: "From that moment we may date the existence of the British empire."

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, in the issue of March 12, 1770, devoted the bulk of its pages to a graphic way after telling of the circumstances leading up to the event: Thirty or 40 persons, mostly lads, being gathered in King street, Colonel Preston, with a party of men, with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the commissioner's house. The soldiers pushing their bayonets, crying, "Make way!" They took place by the custom house, and, continuing to push the people off, pricked some in severy places, on which the people were clamorous, and, it is said, threw snowballs, on this the captain commanded the soldiers to fire, and, more snowballs coming, he again said: "Fire, you!" In the consequences what they will!" the soldier then fired, and a lowmason with a cutlass struck him down, the hands with such force that he dropped his bretback. The townsman, rushing forward, dipped a piece of the snowball thrown which grazed his hat and fell pretty heavy upon Lieutenant Silvester, the soldiers then continued the fire for a, as some say, 3 guns were discharged.

"By this fatal maneuver three men were laid dead on the spot and two



THE BOSTON MASSACRE MONUMENT.

struggling for life. But what should be done, the people were unknown to British troops, at least since the honorable Governor has directed their operations, was left to the people upon such with their bayonets the persons who attempted to remove the slain and wounded."

If the Sons of the Revolution are successful in reviving sufficient interest in the event to have March 5 annually observed as a holiday, the people will be reminded every year from the S. R. McDonald.

Rev. John H. Hyres, a missionary who was sent to Manila by the American Bible society, writes to the society that he has left the city and settled with Aguinaldo, who declares he is a Protestant.

A Woman's Queer Garden.

Mrs. Foy of Hyde Park, Chicago, has the most wonderful garden memories—or the smallest farm—in the country.

Her cottage stands on an ordinary city lot, only 25 by 125 feet.

At present her menagerie consists of 1 horse, 246 chickens, 15 hens, 1 rooster, 2 rabbits, 1 goat, 1 kid, 25 dwellings, 3 goslings, 1 dog, 2 turkeys, 1 canary bird, 1 cat, 1 kitten, 2 doves and 3 guinea chicks.

Of course the farm in which the horse is kept is small, and the goat has to be lifted in and out of his pen, as it is a tight fit for him.

The rooster, too, being of a roving disposition, has to be tied up, and even the cat must be tethered to keep her from feeding on the young chicks.

The dog is kept a prisoner, as he is filled with a desire to fight the cat, and there is not room in Mrs Foy's garden for any fights. But a happier, healthier collection of fowls and animals cannot be found, nor a prettier, cleaner garden.—Exchange.

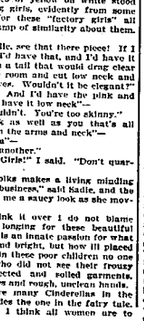
Open For Discussion.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Woman's Clubs has taken a very important step in repealing its organizations vote the clause in the constitution which forbids the discussion of woman suffrage, temperance and other reforms. Clubs may not wish to take up every topic, but it should certainly be left open to each such action as they may from time to time desire. A woman's club that goes itself through fear it may some time stand committed to something, is a stumbling block in the way of progress.—Woman's Tribune.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S CRUSADE

She Wants Capital Punishment Abolished in Illinois.

A dispatch from Charleston, Ills., says: Miss Alice Carey Harlow of this city, the originator of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment in Illinois, is a cultured and sympathetic lady who occupies a prominent position as an educator in this community. She is well known as a contributor to the local press and is the author of a small volume of poems. Miss Harlow was drawn into her anti-



MISS ALICE CAREY HARLOW.

capital punishment crusade by the circumstance of the execution of Carter Martin, who was hanged here on Dec. 16 for murder. The horror of that affair so deeply stirred her religious nature and her human sympathies that she has been since unable to rest. To relieve the stress she labored under she prepared the petition addressed to the legislature now in session asking that capital punishment be abolished. Copies of the instrument have been circulated over all the county, and thousands have signed it. Miss Harlow is giving her personal attention to the cause. She intends to do whatever traveling through the state that may be deemed necessary. She is convinced that her mission is a little more than merely human, and her zeal is great. She says that she is doing the Lord's work and has a sublime faith that her efforts will be successful. Miss Harlow is a English descent and is one of a family of five, all of whom are in the profession of education.

The Shawl Craze.

There is every indication that before the next year is half gone there will be no more hoopered articles of wearing apparel quoted than the hitherto humble and inconspicuous shawl. For a good deal of furtive talk about the shawl has hidden its diminished size and fringe in the wardrobe of elderly ladies. Without the least warning the shawl has become accordingly modish. Fashionable crape silk squares with fringed edges and colored borders in Parisian pattern are an essential part [post] now of the morning outfit. The crape squares are sometimes deliciously embroidered, or even painted, and assume in good part the duty long fulfilled by the boa. At home in the afternoon women wear exquisite imported Japanese shawls of mingled wool and silk in pigeon throat purple, or white and pine leaf green, that the fresh pinks can be thrown back or pinned like capes on either shoulder, so drawn forward at will, while in the rear the shawl hangs like a long boa laced. A new fringed silk shawl very much worn, woven in the shape of a Scotchman's plaid or a tenant's scarf, is caught on one shoulder and allowed to swing clear or is drawn up close about the figure. Less costly than these are scarf shawls of wool gauze, with bands of bullion or colored silk alternating with the wool.

A Question of Etiquette.

They reminds me—speaking of servants who are incompetent—that Mrs. Astor is in the service of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer over in New York. The girl is a big, yellow of a creature, a German by descent, and is exceedingly desirous of learning the customs and usages of polite society. Mrs. Ayer is her oracle. One day the maid said to her mistress, beginning with her usual formula:

"Mrs. Ayer, I want to ask you something."

"Well, what is it?" asked Mrs. Ayer.

"It's a question of etiquette, Mrs. Ayer. We had a discussion about it, and we couldn't agree, so I thought I'd like to ask you and settle the matter. Some of my friends said it was one way, and some the other, but I thought I'd like to know for sure."

"What is the question?" asked the mistress.

"Why," said the maid, "I just wanted to know this: Does the chaperon eat at the first table or not?"—Philadelphia Times.

They'll Be Good Here Some Day.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., said that the activity of the "Greeks" was a mark of progress, as compared with their previous indifference. Mrs. Howe continued: "If these women are in a state of active resistance to their own good, it is better than if they were doing nothing. I believe that green like a lorner's nest stirred up against us. But wait, you who are doing enough—for I am too old to wait much longer—and you will get see them all ranged as good bees, making sufficiency honey. If they do not, their grandchildren will.

Practical Charity in Cuba.

Mrs. E. G. Hathaone of Ohio is president of the newly established employment bureau and day nurses' school in Havana. The school is to take care of children while the parents are seeking work or doing it. Ten prominent Cuban women are associated with her. The movement will help to lessen the number of mothers begging in the streets with children in their arms.

Giving Up the Struggle.

"Henry, I wish you would let me give you your Christmas present now."

"Why, Clarra?"

"I'm worn out changing my mind about it."—Chicago Record.

Stare and Stair.

She fixed him with a steady stare.

Which the same, as it dawned on his consciousness, made him wish that the stair were long instantly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clymer—How mile did you make on the election?

Slyne (angrily)—None of your business.

Clymer—I'm awfully sorry you lost, old man!—Boston Globe.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

Mate Leroy Chronicles the Revival of the Tunic.

LATEST THING IN EVENING GOWNS.

The Secret of Making Cheap Silks and Satins Look Like Rich, Heavy Goods—New Colorings in Foulards and Indias—Other Notes.

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I was standing in front of one of the oldest and greatest of our city good stores looking in the window at a display of silks, some soft and thin for evening dresses and some rich and heavy for grand toilets for the swell functions which will take place between now and Lenten tolling time. There were some breathless moments spent in the royal robes, and before one of three or four shades of yellow on white stood two young girls, evidently having been factory, for these "factory girls" all have a stamp of similarity about them, the mark.

"Oh, Sadie, see that there piece! If I was rich, I'd have that, and I'd have it made with a tall thin model drop down across the room and cut low neck and short sleeves. Wouldn't it be elegant?"

"Sweet! And I'd have the pink and white and have it low neck."

"You couldn't. You're too skinny."

"I'd look as well as that's all freckled on the arms and neck."

"You're a—"

"You're another."

"Girls! Girls!" I said. "Don't quarrel."

"Some folks makes a living minding their own business," said Sadie, and the other gave me a saucy look as she moved away.

As I think it over I do not blame them for longing for these beautiful things. It is an innate passion for what is lovely and bright, but how ill placed it seemed in these poor children no one can tell who did not see their rosy hair, neglected and soiled garments, coarse faces and rough, unclean hands.

There are many Cinderellas in the world besides those in the fairy tale. Sometimes I think all women are to

NEW TUNIC STYLES.

blame for longing for the unattainable, and then again I have a sort of fellow feeling that softens my heart to pity. Imagine the woman whose whole life is one of toil and sacrifice, who can scarcely attain to a decent suit of plain garments, and let her stand before great piles of beautiful and costly fabrics and know that she can never have 10 yards of it in a pleasant light.

Fortunately the manufacturers of cheaper fabrics have been gracious enough to copy the designs in their finer stuffs in others of far smaller cost, so that one's eyes and taste need not be offended by the hideous, crude and many colors and ugly designs once thought good enough for all the lower grades of silks and dress stuffs.

It really does not pay to purchase most costly silks, satins and brocades for some which give as little real wear, and to pay such prices no one should unless one has an income warranting it. A good silk, if it lasts throughout with canton flannel, the fleecy side out next the satin, will look and hang like one of the richest and costliest grade of that fabric. A thin cashmere silk if lined in the same way will have the appearance and thickness of the most superb fabric. But all the other plain silks must stand upon their own merits. Heavy silks are entirely out of style this way they borrow apparent thickness from the underlying fleece of the canton flannel. It is the silk satin's silk never mother who taught me this, and it is true.

Several handsome evening dresses were displayed in one place made of what the French call satin uni—that is, all one colored satin. The colors were so faint as scarcely to deserve the name of colors—pale wild rose leaf pink, delicate green and pale blue. The satin looks white in some lights, white ivory and cream and a delicate shade of lapis. Not one but five or six of these have tunics in one form or other. Tiny ruffles of the narrowest ribbon were sewed into incredibly intricate designs on some of these dresses. Others had lace in various fancies as trimming. Many were entirely plain save a very narrow edging of silver braid.

One very handsome dress was of pinkish pink satin, with a ruffling around the bottom of white ruffles four inches wide, set with large American beauty roses without foliage. The tunic was cut in one, with the waist in princess form. It was open down the front to a narrow point below the belt, the beading of white pearls. There was a draping of tulle for a bertha and sleeve puffs of the same tulle. The tunic in question shows one with the new square lace manteletc, which it is expected will be a favorite article of adornment all next season. Lace is always acceptable to any face, young or old, and one of these wraps can be converted into a hundred becoming devices. They are one yard wide and two long and have full falls of wide edging lace at the ends. There are black and white lace ones, but the most popular are the ecru ones, while the elders and black most becoming.

Every hour brings forth something new in the blue and white foulards and indias. It is odd that there are so very few other colors in these silks this year. In one window yesterday I counted 14 different shades of blue. Most of them are on the Indian shade of cream ground, but there are some violet blues and others whose prototype I do not believe exists in nature unless possibly on some tropical bird. These are made into eyeing and summer dresses, the heavier qualities for spring. The designs are not so large as it was feared they would be, not over four inches long at the largest parts. In scrolls and all the stellar bodies besides the sun and moon they are printed, and there are other designs that remind one forcibly of the pictures of the cultures of microbes.

The sheer organdies are so soft and fine that words are powerless to describe their ethereal lovelliness. The colors are scarcely more than shadows of colors, so delicate they are. Some of these have the accentuating black stripes of the pompadour styles, but the most of them have detached patterns of bouquets of flowers. The ginghams and perhaps are dainty enough to take away one's breath for very admiration. There is a line of ginghams, with satin stripes overlaying the body, and there are hundreds of printed silk gauzes for summer frocks. Some of the made up models in wash dresses are almost covered with tiny ruffles of narrow ribbons. These have corded edges, and one cord is pulled and the ribbon slipped along over it until it becomes full enough to answer the purpose. These ruffles wander over the skirts and waists in the most bewildering fashion, sometimes being arranged in lengthwise patterns and sometimes in a loose, wavy true lovers' knot.

The amount of narrow ribbon used last season is as nothing by the side of the quantity that will be employed this season. It is broadened literally by tuition. I am not sure that I mentioned the beautiful gauze ribbons that are to be worn as bows, ruches and in millinery.

Ribbon will be used as flat trimming on many gowns and possibly other garments. A dark gray silk gauze dress had a row of gray satin ribbon with corded edge all around the bottom and up the front, a trifle to one side. There were stripes of the same arranged in clusters of three, with a bewildering exploited buttons at the end. The belt was one row of the ribbon. The waist had a tight, with a guimpe of white satin crossed by pale green ribbons folded and sewed together to give them a pounced appearance.

This model was also developed in garnet cashmere with ribbon of the same shade. Garnet is a very fashionable color. Trimmed with faint blue it is very beautiful.

The tunic of a music home costumes was made of gray mohair of the coarse mesh variety. The skirt had a row of narrow ribbon around the bottom, and stops a little above the bottom of the dress. The tunic was cut all in one piece, so that there was no seam in the back. This was embroidered like the other skirt, but the scallops came exactly at the edge, with old Blue tones of looped braid standing up all the way around. This same design was put up on the full front of the waist, the points standing out like rays from the V front. The sleeves were in clusters of tucks and puffs to wrist. The tunic fitted at the waist without seam or wrinkle, and there was a belt made of folded cloth like the dress. If this same design was developed in silk or satin, it would be very elegant. Only plain goods, however, would look well so.

I must mention some little dresses for small girls shown in this week, so that mothers wanting to have them made may hear that there are dresses of ninety swiss, with a few very narrow tucks above a hem two inches wide edged with a little fine lace ruffle. The ruffle should always be at least as wide as the hem. The skirts are not very full and gathered at the waist. The waist itself has short puffed sleeves and a full yoke with yoke of the same material and and this edged with a little lace. A ribbon sash completes the affair. This, I hope, makes it clear that these frocks are low in the neck. White brassiere not without figure was used to make Princess of these in different sizes, and very narrow tucks being run in just above the hem, which was turned so that it was triple fold.

These dainty little dresses were shown over slips of this silk in white or any light colors, and the lace and sheer dotted swisses were among them, but nothing less diaphanous. The present vogue is to have wide collars barely to the knees. The stockings are to match the lining of the dress and in silver silk. Of course there are the silver buckles and ruffled and trimmed, mostly with lace.

It is almost incredible how much lace is used and in how many ways besides the adornment of woman's dress. If one has an old fashioned lace scarfe and "armlets" or clasps, now is the time to bring them forth for the children, for such are of the kingdom of fashion today.

MATE LEROY.

History of Two Aged Women.

The Harrodsburg Democrat furnishes an interesting history of two aged women living near Harrodsburg, Ky.:

"In the quiet hamlet of Mayo, 14 miles from here, live a remarkable old couple—Susan and Amanda Munday, aged 98 and 96 respectively. Nintnaty years after the founding of Harrodsburg, with an only brother, they came from their Virginia home to the old fort here, where quietly they resided for the past three years. The trip was made in a wagon drawn by two oxen. From the old fort they removed to where Mayo now stands, which for many years was a settled corner of Washington county, but which has since been annexed to Mercer. A small log house was erected, in which, although alone, they lived quietly and dwell. A very remarkable fact, the writer is credibly informed, is that neither of them ever had a sweetheart or a profier of marriage. Within the many years they have lived together a lamp has never been used in the dwelling, the use of candles still being kept up. By economy they are enabled to live very comfortably. Their brother long since died and they have no relatives this side of Virginia."

Women's Progress in 1898.

Women have assumed many new roles in 1898. They have invaded many new fields of service in the world's economy which were strange and attinca perhaps almost overwhelming to the feminine mind. They have sought and have won recognition and success in divers masculine occupations. Some have offered their services for war with a patriotism unsurpassed. Politics, medical tendos, mercantile lines and the learned professions have all had a larger share than ever before of feminine followers.—Boston Post.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve.

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

"Our Nation in War," complete in 16 parts, can be had at this office at 10c each. 15tf

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A HAPPY BOY.

An Ohio Youngster Who Owns a Working Steam Locomotive.

This little locomotive and train would bring joy to the heart of any boy, for it is one of the really truly kind, though it is so very small. The boy who owns it is the 4-year-old son of Richard H. Riddle of Kinsman, O., who is also the builder of it. Moreover, the boy can name nine-tenths of the different parts of the engine and tell what most of them are for.

In building the model the construction of a full sized locomotive was followed with considerable attention to detail. It is provided with a pump and main reservoir (not shown in cut) under the cab and between the frames. The engineer's brake valve reservoir is placed under the cab windows, and if we could look within the cab we should find a steam gauge, three gauge cocks and drip pipe to carry off the water, a reversing lever and lever, a complete lift the injector, with its feed pipe and check valves, a whistle lever, bell rope, rod to open cylinder cocks, a rod to

RICHARD, HIS FATHER AND NO. 679.

open draft in ash pan and indeed every item that goes to make up the complete fittings found in a modern locomotive cab. The headlight, which burns real alcohol, is complete with glass and reflector. The boiler, it should be said, is first with gasoline or wood alcohol. Notwithstanding the large size of the tail lamps or markers carried on the extension front and also of the flag pockets on each side of the headlight. The extension front carries a small brass plate with the builder's name and the date.

On the tender are the usual tool boxes with a complete set of tools, and in their proper place are found a coal pick, shovel, poker, etc. The engine when blocked up from the track has been run at a speed of over 1,000 revolutions a minute.

Here is a brief technical description of the little locomotive: Gauge of road, 6½ inches; total weight, engine and tender, 1,025 pounds; cylinders, 1½ by 2½ inches; boiler diameter, 8 inches; steam pressure, 110 pounds.

This beautiful little model follows closely the lines of the well known express engines of the New York Central railroad, of which No. 999 of Empire State express fame is the best known example. It carries the number 679, by which the engine which is at present hauling that train on the run between New York and Albany is known. The letterman on the tender stands for the Kinsman Short Line railroad, a projected road in which the citizens of Kinsman and the neighboring town of Farmdale are interested.

A Magnifying Pinhole.

Obtain a piece of blackened card and make a hole in it with a needle. Then place a very small object, say, for instance, a tiny insect, on the end of a pin, or gum to a strip of glass, and view this object through the needle hole in the card, at about an inch from it.

The insect will appear quite distinct, and about 10 times larger than its natural size. If, however, you suddenly withdraw the card without disturbing the object, the latter will be invisible.

The reason is that the naked eye cannot see at so short a distance as an inch; but the card with the hole enables the eye to focus it within an inch, and to see not only well, but, as it were, ten times better than with the naked vision.

The Bee.

I hastily think I am a bird,
And I will tell you why:
I've not one feather in my wings,
Although I fit and fly.
When other birds have done to bed,
All but my friend, the owl,
Like him, sometimes I make my cell,
I love to pry and prowl.
From ancient tower and hollow tree
I sometimes venture down
To flutter like a butterfly
Above some little town.
When to my dark and dreary home
I go to sup and sleep,
I want no pillow for my head—
I hang upon my toes.

Fame.

A Rails county man was called to Kentucky to get some property left him by his father-in-law. Among the personal estate was a valuable jack. On his return he reached home after his little boy, Charlie H., had gone to bed. Early the morning the old jack waked the echoes of the surrounding hills with his prolonged braying, as only an old jack can. Little Charlie, who had never before heard any such music, was awakened by the unearthly noise and ran back into his bed to tell his mother: "Mother, what is that? What is that saying 'E-saw, E-saw?' And from that on the old jack was named Esau.—Exchange.

A Spelling Lesson.

"Can you spell kitten, my little man?" I said to Jack, his youngest and tenderest hope, as he sat with both hands, and his tousled his locks of gold.

"Too hard!" I asked. Then his face grew grave.

And he said: "It isn't that—
But I'm too old for kittens now!
Now just you try me on cat!"
—Exchange.

Equal to the Occasion.

She is a cute little Detroit girl of 7, and the proprietor of the store at which she called is a great friend of the family.

"How much for one of these picture books?" she inquired of him.

"Just two kisses," for he wanted to make her a present.

"I'll take six," she said in a cool, businesslike way as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door. "I can spell 'em, and I know 'em."

The proprietor would like to have discharged half a dozen clerks that appreciated the scene, but it is the busy season.—Detroit Free Press.

CUTTING DOWN.

Economy Has Two Sides to It, as Brown Soon Learned.

When Brown's salary was cut down at the first of the year he and his wife agreed to meet this loss by cutting down their personal expenses and so they sat down one evening to talk over the matter.

"Now, then," he began, as he took out paper and pencil, "let us see the thing you might leave off those mandolin lessons."

"I think so, too," she acquiesced cheerfully.

"And you might buy 85 shoes in place of those $9 ones."

"Yes, I can go back to cheap shoes for awhile."

"And have your dresses altered over in place of buying new ones."

"I'll try to make them do to help you out."

"And cab hire, and the theater, and little lunches and boxes of candy!" queried Brown as he tapped his teeth with the pencil.

"It will be hard to give them up," sighed the wife, "but, of course, we must cut off all extras."

"And we must let the second girl go and also get a cheaper cook, can't we?"

"Yes, of course. You see, you are going to quit smoking, and you will drink coffee in place of wine, and by cutting off your clubs and wearing your old clothes and not paying out any more street car fare we'll save— What's the matter?"

"We've got through figuring!" replied Brown, as he dropped the pencil and rose up. "When a man has gone a year knocked off his salary and has to retrench, and his wife won't meet him half way in the matter, what's the use of wasting time over it? Well just keep right on till we bring up in the poorhouse!"—New York World.

Bell Pitcher's Honors.

The resolution introduced in the house of representatives by General Wheeler for the presentation by the president of a medal to Helen Gould is a distinction unique in its way. Congress never has done far renowned any such honor to any woman. The precedent for this case is that of Captain Molly, who fought in support of the artillery at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and fought thereafter on the battle.

For her services Washington made her a sergeant, but the honor bestowed her did not stop there. On Washington's recommendation the Continental congress put her on the list of half pay officers, and her pension was continued through her life.—Leslie's Weekly.

Unnecessary.

The lawyer cautiously began:

"Have you reason to think"—

"Sir," interrupted the venire man, who was sitting in the jury, "not at all."—Chicago Tribune.

The Same Per Si.

"My new dog refuses to make friends with me."

"Dogged indifference, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Volcanic Eruption.

Are great, but skin eruptions sob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier & Bro., Druggists.

Sort in Art.

"She sent me a catholic picture," said a young man whose friend had sent her a photograph of the Raphael "Madonna and Child" for Christmas.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong; I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest cure for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros. drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Sorry for Him.

Hicks—"Just saw Hogley. Had been in the doctor's. Doctor tells him he's looking himself again." Wicks—"Is he really as bad as that? Poor fellow!"

A Mother's Hope

is that when her little ones are born they will be vigorous and healthy. Herhopes will be fully realized if she will prepare herself during pregnancy with MOTHER'S FRIEND, the widely-known external liniment which so many women use. It not only paves the way for easy delivery, but insures strength and vigor to the new-born.

Sold by Druggists for $1 a bottle. Write for our book containing valuable information, mailed free.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

A Bad Leak.

A leak in anything is bad, but in a water pipe it's a serious matter.
Stop it at once and the little leak you have on to-day's your plumbing and you will be insured against leaks.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic Substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning the cut from about the house, will, and the expense will be next to nothing.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.
Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.
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Fort Wayne and Chicago..... 3 40 am | 3 45 pm
Chicago..... 3 40 am | 3 45 pm
Fort Wayne (Wabash)..... 3 30 am | 3 45 pm
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago..... 3 30 am | 3 45 pm
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago..... 3 30 am | 3 45 pm
Canton and Titusville..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Canton and Chicago..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Valparaiso and Chicago..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Toledo and Chicago..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Fort Wayne (Wabash)..... 11 05 am | 11 05 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago..... 5 30 pm | 5 40 pm
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago..... 5 30 pm | 5 40 pm
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago..... 5 30 pm | 5 40 pm
Fort Wayne (Wabash)..... 5 30 pm | 5 40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago..... 7 45 pm | 8 10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago..... 7 45 pm | 8 10 pm
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HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $60,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest on time deposits of $500 and over at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
JOHN BLOOM, President.
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Capital $200,000. Surplus $60,000.
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All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street station, one block south of Union Depot.
Enlarged Colonist Parlors attached first and last cars on all Chicago Limited trains.
Inserting scrupulously clean case reports.
Ticket

WOMAN IN THE HOME

Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Trials of Wives and Mothers.

Lessons Learned from the Story of Mary and Martha—Sympathy of Sorrow—Life Are Sting to High Purposes.

(Washington, Feb. 12. Copyright, 1899.)

This discourse of Dr. Talmage seems to open all the doors of home life and rouses appreciation of work not ordinarily recognized; text, Luke 10:40: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me."

Yonder is a beautiful village hamlet. The man of the house is dead and his widow has charge of the premises. It is Widow Martha, of Bethany. Yes, I will show you also the pet of the household. It is Mary, the younger sister, with a book under her arm, and in her face no sign of care or anxiety about anything. Company has come. Christ appearing at the outside of the door makes the excitement inside the door. The sister seek that the diner-ranged furniture, arrange their hair and in a flash prepare to open the door. They do not keep Christ waiting outside until they have arranged themselves or elaborately arranged their tresses, and then with affected surprise come out and pretend not to have heard the two or three previous knockings say: "Why, is that you? No, they were ladies and always presentable, although, perhaps, they had not on their best. Now we may have on our best. Otherwise very soon our best would not be worth having on. They throw open the door and greet Christ. They say: "Good morning, Master. Come in and be seated." Christ brought a company of friends with Him, and the influx of so many city visitors is no inconvenience, throw the country home into some perturbation. I suppose the walk from the city had been a keen appetizer. The kitchen department of the day was a very important department, and I think as soon as Martha had greeted her guests she went to that room. Mary had an owlery about the dinner. She had full confidence that her sister Martha could get up the best dinner in Bethany, and she practically said: "Now, let us have a delightful time. Martha, you cook, and I'll sit down and learn."

The same difference you now sometimes see between sisters. There is Martha, industrious, painstaking, a good manager, ever investigative of some new pastry, discovering something in household affairs. Here is Mary, fond of conversation, literary, so full of questions of ethics she has no time to discuss questions of household welfare. It is noon. Mary is in the parlor. Martha is in the kitchen. I would have been better for them to have divided the toil, and then they could have divided the opportunity of listening to Christ. But Mary monopolizes the talk while Martha swelters before the fire. It was very important that they have a good dinner that day, for Christ was hungry, and He did not often have luxurious entertainment. Alas, me! if all the responsibility of that entertainment had rested with Mary! what a repast they would have had! But anything went wrong in the kitchen. Either the fire would not burn, or the bread would not bake, or something was turned black that ought to have been only turned brown, or Martha scolded herself for forgetting all the proprieties of the occasion, with bewildered brow she rushed out of the kitchen into the parlor, perhaps with tongs in one hand and a pitcher in the other, and she cried out: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister has left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore! that she help me." Christ scolded not a word. If He were scolding, I would rather have Him scold me than anybody else blameless. There was nothing severe in the Saviour's tone. He knew that Martha had been working herself almost to death to get him something to eat, and he appreciated her kindness and her hospitality. Only "My dear woman, do not worry. Let the dinner go. Sit down here on this couch beside your younger sister Mary. Let us talk about something else. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful." (v. 41.)

As Martha put her hand upon the door I look in today, and I see a great many household anxieties, and about them I am going to speak. Of the Lord of Mary and Martha and Lazarus will help me by His grace.

As I look into that door, in the first place, I see the trial of nonspeculation. That was what troubled Martha as much as Mary. Mary, the younger sister, had no proper estimate of the elder sister's fatigue, just as now men having abundance of store and factory and shop and at the stock exchange come home at night and hear of some household annoyance, and they say: "Oh, that's nothing! You ought to be in a factory a day and have ten or fifteen or twenty or one hundred subordinates. Then you would know something about annoyance and vexation." Oh, you would not tell you that the awful tax on a woman's nerves and a woman's brain. I know there are exceptions to the rule. Sometimes you will find a woman who sits all down in the armchair of the library all day without any anxiety, or tarry on the belated pillow, and all the cares of the household are thrown upon servants who are large women of great experience, but that is the exception. I speak of the great masses of house-keepers, to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of age look as though they were 40. The fallen at Chalons and Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo are a small number in comparison with those who have been down under the Armageddon of the kitchen. Go out to the country and look over the epitaphs on the tombstones. They are all beautiful and poetic, but if the tombstones could tell the truth thousands of them would say: "Here lies a woman who was killed by too much needlework and sewing and baking and scouring and scrubbing," and the weapon with which she was killed was a broom or a sewing machine or a baby.

"The household" cried the poet, "is half rested. At an irreversible hour she must have the morning repast ready. What if the fire will not burn? What if the milk will not boil? What if the bolting has not been sent in? No matter that; it must be ready at the irreversible hour. There the children must be put ready for school. But what if the garments be torn? What if they do not know their lessons? What if the hat or cash is lost?—They must be ready. Then you have the duty of the day or perhaps several days to plan out. But what if the butcher sends meat unsuitable? What if the grocer furnishes you articles of food so adulterated? What if the piece of silver be lost, or a favorite chalice be broken, or the roof leak, or the plumbing fail, or any one of a thousand things occur? No matter. Everything must be ready. The agent is coming, and the chief is coming, and the family wardrobe, on the autumn is at hand and you must shut out the northern blast. But how if the moth has preested you in the chest? How if the grasshoppers of the last year do not fit the children now? What shall the fashions have changed?

The hostess must be an accomplished apothecary's shop or dispensary. There must be relief for all styles of ailments—something to loosen the croup, something to cool the fever, something to poultice the inflammation, something to silence the jumping tooth, something to soothe the earache. O man of business, if you think that so many cares as that you would be a fit candidate for an insane asylum! If Martha make under such circumstances an impatient rush in the library or the drawing-room, be patient, be lenient. Oh, my sister, though my words may not arouse in many souls any appreciation of your toil, I pronounce upon you the benedictions with which Jesus Christ upon Martha that he appreciates all your trials from garret to cellar, and the God of Deborah and Hannah and Abigail is the God of the housekeepers! Christ never married, that He might be the especial friend and confidant of a whole world of troubled womanhood. I thundered. Christ was unmarried. The Bible says the church is "the Bride, the Lamb's wife," and that makes me know that a woman has a right to go to Christ with all her anxieties and perplexities and fatigues, for by his oath of conjugal fidelity He hath sworn to sympathize. George Herbert put the thought in three of four verses, quaint and peculiar, but strong, and in one verse saying:

"Marriage is one
Thing else that makes drudgery divine:
Who grows a room as for thy house makes drudgery
this and the action fine.

A young woman of brilliant education and superior accomplishments called downstairs to help in the absence of the servant, and there was a ring at the bell, and she went to the door, and it was her husband. She said: "I thought I heard music in the house. Was it on the piano or the harp?" She said: "Neither; it was a frying pan accompaniment to a pickaninny." In other words, I was called downstairs to help. I suppose some time I shall have to learn, and I have begun now." When will the world learn that every kind of work that is right is honorable?

As Martha opens the door, I look in, and I also see the trial of servant economy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine households out of a thousand are subjected to it either under the greater or less severity of circumstances. I speak especially so when a man smokes expensive cigars and dines at costly restaurants. He will be very apt to enjoin some economy in his wife. Nothing so kills thousands of women—the attempt to make five dollars do the work of seven dollars. It is amazing how some men dole out money to the household. If you have not got the money, say so, if you have, be cheerful in the expenditure. Your wife will be reasonable. "How long does the husband think that I and a young woman about to enter the married state to her mother. The mother answered: "The honeymoon lasts until you ask your husband for money." "How much do you want?" "A dollar." "A dollar! Can't you get along with six cents? You are always wanting a dollar." This is a very rare against high prices, this everlasting attempt to bring the outgo within the income, has exhausted multitudes of housekeepers. Let me say to such it is a part of the Divine discipline. If it were best for you, all you would have to do would be just to open the front windows, and the ravens would fly in with food, and after you had baked 50 times from the barrel in the pantry, like the barrel of Zarephath, the barrel would be full, and the children's shoes would last as long as the shoes of the Israelites in the wilderness—40 years.

Oh, my friends, all these trials and fatigues of home life are to prepare you for Heaven, for they will make that the brighter by the contrast. A dying author was asked by friends, "Shall we send any message to send to your father?" "Yes," said he. "Tell him I have gone home." "What" said the friend, "have you any message to send to your mother?" "Yes. Tell her I have gone home." "You have other friends. Would you like to send a message to them?" "Yes, tell them the same message; they will all understand it. Tell them I have gone home." And that heavenly home will compensate, will fully atone for all the hardships and the toils and the annoyances and the vexations of the earthly home. In that land they never hunger, and consequently there will be no instance of cooking for appetite. In that land of the white robes they have no mending to do, and the air of that billy country makes them all well. No need to pay there every man out of his own house, and a mansion at that. It will not be so great a change to step into the chariot of the skies if on earth you rode. It will be so great to exchange a wife and a mother for a wife and a mother in that country. Oh, you need not tell you that an awful tax on a woman's nerves and a woman's brain. I know there are exceptions to the rule. Sometimes you will find a woman who sits all down in the armchair of the library all day without any anxiety, or tarry on the belated pillow, and all the cares of the household are thrown upon servants who are large women of great experience, but that is the exception. I speak of the great masses of house-keepers, to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of age look as though they were 40. The fallen at Chalons and Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo are a small number in comparison with those who have been down under the Armageddon of the kitchen. Go out to the country and look over the epitaphs on the tombstones. They are all beautiful and poetic, but if the tombstones could tell the truth thousands of them would say: "Here lies a woman who was killed by too much needlework and sewing and baking and scouring and scrubbing," and the weapon with which she was killed was a broom or a sewing machine or a baby.

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SUNDAY READING

ALONE WITH GOD.

Grant me, O Lord, a little while
To stay in this place of peace.
The day is drawing to a close,
And light and darkness meet.

Then knowest, O my Father kind,
My heart is sore and weary,
With labor, weariness and care
Its home seems dreary.

Thy guiding hand, O Lord, this day
I earnestly have sought!
I want to know Thy blessed will
In me to be brought.

I fain would look into Thy face
And see Thy gracious smile.
Oh, let me dwell in Thy presence
And bid me rest awhile!

And so, my feeble strength renewed,
I'll plodding, I'll go on
From strength to strength until at last
The heavenly rest is won.
—A. M. G. Hicks, in N. Y. Tribune.

NOT AS THE WORLD GIVETH.

Christ Gives What Is Lasting, What Is Real, What Is Of Abundant Blessing.

"Not as the world giveth, give I unto you," said Christ, and many a devout soul has come to realize the meaning of this statement only after lifelong experience. In the first place, Christ gives what is lasting, what is real, what is of abundant blessing. But there is another way in which He gives.

The world must have in sight the good result of its efforts, or exercise is has little use for it. Christ gives often a rich blessing in the guise of misfortune. Life is suddenly turned from a cherished purpose, the well-ordered ideal through the tangled thicket, the bending harvest awaits the reaper's hand, the world thought this change? The ax, the plow and the reaper, knew what was lack of these? The skilled hand of the husbandman. What was lack of the skilled hand? An intelligent will, spirit. It was really a spiritual force that turned the wild, unsightly thicket into a fruitful field.

Behold a shapeless block of marble. The sculptor sees the possibilities of beauty, has it removed to his studio, and soon out of this marble block, even form of such life and loveliness that it fairly enchants the beholder. But the chisel effect this transformation, and awake all this sleeping beauty? No, you explain, the skillful hand of the artist was back of the chisel and the unconscious instrument. But, as in the former case, behind the skillful hand was the intelligent will, spirit. The spirit dwelt in the material. The chisel was the instrument in the hand of the artist, and the hand was the instrument of an immortal spirit. Spirit alone is immortality. Spirit emerge from the cold, unconscious marble.

We should attend, supreme impulse to the spirit. The best material effects upon things above, by no treasure in Heaven, because the things of this world do not last. What is there of earthly good that the moth cannot corrupt, the rust corrode, or thieves break through and steal?

Youth turns to the arts and yellow leaves of the fleeting years, the search of fame withers, pleasures pall upon the jaded senses. Even much of earthly knowledge will pass away. Beyond all these there is one thing that endures. Nothing short of God can satisfy the craving and want of an immortal spirit.

"The world can never give
The wealth we crave to live,
The pleasure we desire to win,
Is the ceaseless confession and lament of those who seek to quench the thirst of an immortal spirit at the fleeting springs in earth rather than from the fountain of living waters.

To be spiritually-minded—that is, to recognize the supreme importance of the spiritual, to live for Heaven and eternity—is to possess life and peace. It gives poise and serenity to the soul, such as our world knows not. It gives poise, perity, nor cast down by adversity. Heaven assumes a reality that makes death a sweet home-coming. The spiritual life is a strong and mighty life to the eye of faith becomes as real as the hills and plains of earth. This is what Charles Wesley meant when he sang: "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing!" This Heavenly-mindedness transforms the life a sweet and precious influence, and gives a refinement to the manners and life of a different from cant and professional piety as the fragrance of violets is from the artificial perfumery of the drug store.—Rev. Lewis Gilbert, A. M., Ph. D., in Christian Work.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Where a man can do most good is the highest point of service in this world.—Watchman.

God is not an oriental despot. To find out His character and motives study Him as He was "manifest in the flesh."—Independent.

There is a great need for the revival of religion in the family. Religion as well as charity begins in the home.—Unitarian Review.

It is good to do the right thing, but it is still better to want to do it. Many a one stumbles or drifts into a right action, and so far so good. But no one can be sure of being with God and not stumbling at any time. He ought to know that he has done well because he willed and worked to do well. To figure out a good result is to dishonor their Maker.—S. S. Times.

A recent writer tells of the worth of a warm heart, and says that a warm heart is a great factor in making a large brain. A city missionary said to a certain man: "He is not much of a man if you measure him in some ways, but you should see his wife and hear her in a kindling-wood in a prayer meeting." The world needs warming, and the Christian with but one talent can carry with him a warm heart if he will.—Baptist Union.

Of making many books there is no end. Of making much of the Book of Books there is no end. It is an ever increasing literature, benefiting in its variety of aim and profundity of output, we cannot safely lose sight of the central Book of all books, which in itself contains more than is important for man to know than all the libraries of the earth besides. There are many books, there is but one Book.—N. Y. Observer.

Present Duty.

What is present duty? We offer ask the question thinking of something out of the ordinary course of events, and duty is that which lies before us and which we are able to do. If we are ready to do what our hands find to do, the question of present duty disappears.—United Presbyterian.

Walking by Faith.

They who walk by sight stumble and fall, for they are short sighted and make many mistaps. They who walk by faith walk firmly and safely, for they have their hand in the hand of the Almighty.—United Presbyterian.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS.

Attitude the Christian Should Hold Towards the World and the Spiritual Life.

George Eliot brought against Christianity the charge of what she called "other-worldliness," or the neglect of this world for the supreme importance attached to another life. A noted skeptical writer has declared that the Christian religion has done great harm to mankind by diverting their attention to a future life, thus leading them to neglect and despise the present world.

There is but little force in this charge, and it is only in the present time. The tendency now, even in church work, is to ward the outward and the material. We are, in the multiplied agencies employed, to see the excessive tendency to organization and machinery, in danger of losing our spiritual power. We should ever bear in mind that Christianity is spiritual or it is nothing.

The attitude of the true Christian towards the world was one of supreme indifference if not contempt. In fashion passes away like the shifting scenes, or pageant, or stage. Things seen are temporal. The spiritual alone abides. The supremacy of the spiritual is the plain teaching of the Word of God from cover to cover. The Bible is constantly charging. Matter may be a solid one day, a liquid the next, and the day following a gas or vapor. The body is but the temporal home, the spirit, and many times in the course of a prolonged human life does the Spirit discard the old body and weave itself into a new, and yet the identity is only remains. The spiritual dominates the material. See yonder field overrun with weeds and briers—a very wilderness. Yet the diligent husbandman prepares this field, clears away the briers and weeds, upturns the soil, sows good seed, and lo! what was formerly a wilderness now appears in beauty; and where once the venomous serpent glided through the tangled thicket, the bending harvest awaits the reaper's hand. What wrought this change? The ax, the plow and the reaper. But what was lack of these? The skilled hand of the husbandman. What was lack of the skilled hand? An intelligent will, spirit. It was really a spiritual force that turned the wild, unsightly thicket into a fruitful field.

Behold a shapeless block of marble. The sculptor sees the possibilities of beauty, has it removed to his studio, and soon out of this marble block, even form of such life and loveliness that it fairly enchants the beholder. But the chisel effect this transformation, and awake all this sleeping beauty? No, you explain, the skillful hand of the artist was back of the chisel and the unconscious instrument. But, as in the former case, behind the skillful hand was the intelligent will, spirit. The spirit dwelt in the material. The chisel was the instrument in the hand of the artist, and the hand was the instrument of an immortal spirit. Spirit alone is immortality. Spirit emerge from the cold, unconscious marble.

We should attend, supreme impulse to the spirit. The best material effects upon things above, by no treasure in Heaven, because the things of this world do not last. What is there of earthly good that the moth cannot corrupt, the rust corrode, or thieves break through and steal?

Youth turns to the arts and yellow leaves of the fleeting years, the search of fame withers, pleasures pall upon the jaded senses. Even much of earthly knowledge will pass away. Beyond all these there is one thing that endures. Nothing short of God can satisfy the craving and want of an immortal spirit.

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TEMPERANCE

WHAT ONE BOY DID.

His Manly Rejection of the Proffered Wine Helped to Reclaim a Profligate.

They were just sitting down to the table, 12 boys, their faces bright, their eyes sparkling with the anticipation of the dinner that was before them. It was Clifford Ray's birthday and his mother had asked he might invite 11 of his friends to a dinner party.

Clifford was an only child and an only grandchild and, strange as it may seem, he was blessed with three grandmothers. The way he came to have more than his share had arisen from the means of healing many the breach. There was her mother, his father's mother and his stepfather's mother; strangers at first, they lived together, to all appearances, in peace and concord, and vied with each other in petting and spoiling Master Clifford.

The boys lost no time in starting on the good things, and they ate as only healthy, growing boys can eat. They did not talk much at first, they were too busy for that; but they enjoyed themselves thoroughly, which made Mrs. Ray and the three kind old grandmothers, who waited on them, beam with pleasure.

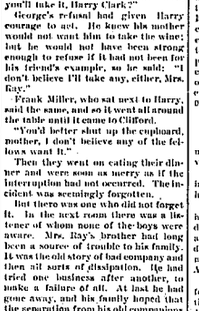
After they had got fairly started, Mrs. Ray unlocked the door of a little cupboard, built in the wall, and said, "Now, boys, I'm going to let you make give you your choice of some very fine wine. I have all kinds here, and you can take your choice, in honor of Clifford's birthday."

"Oh, that's fine, mother!" exclaimed Clifford. "Come, boys, what kind will you have?"

No one answered, so Mrs. Ray turned to the boy at the head of the table, George Warner, the biggest of the 12, and the most popular. George usually took the lead in everything.

As Mrs. Ray turned to him he answered, politely, but without the slightest hesitation: "I won't take any, thank you, Mrs. Ray."

The boys looked at him in surprise, and Clifford's mother said: "What! not any wine? Oh, you are not so particular! Of course it wouldn't do for



THE LITTLE CUPBOARD—PANDORA'S BOX.

boys to make a practice of drinking it; but this is something extra, and a glass won't hurt you; it will make a man of you."

George was tempted to reply that he knew just what kind of a man it would make of him, he had seen men like that; but he did not like to say anything rude to Mrs. Ray, so he answered politely but as firmly as before: "No, thank you, I really can't take it. Please don't urge me."

"Come, now! You won't refuse a lady, I'm sure!"

All eyes were turned on George. He colored slightly as Mrs. Ray poured out a glass of the sparkling beverage and put it before him. He hesitated, but he shook and he repented: "I'm sorry to have to refuse you anything, but indeed, I can't take it."

Mrs. Ray was evidently annoyed. "Well, I won't press you; it is against your principles to drink it," she said, and turned to the next boy with: "Well, you will take a little, Harry, dear?"

George's refusal had given Harry courage to act. He knew his mother would not want him to take the wine; he could not bear to be called a coward and a baby, and he shrieked: "I don't believe I'll take any, either, Mrs. Ray."

Frank Miller, who sat next to Harry, said the same, and so it went all around the table until it came to Clifford.

"Would better shut up the cupboard, mother, I don't believe any of the fellows want it."

Then they went on eating their dinner and were soon warming to the discussion of a substitute you can do it." The boy said: "I don't care. Whip me, I'll take it. He's only a poor chap. Don't, you see the home almost come through the flesh? Whip me." And when the blows came down on the boy's shoulders with his healthy, robust and made no outcry. He endured it all unscathed plainingly. We all say "Bravo!" for that Christ-like spirit! That is the spirit of Christ. Splendid! How much soonger, how much chaffier, how much less heart anguish, will you and I take for others? Oh, that we might have something of that boy's spirit! Aye, that we might have more of the spirit of Jesus Christ, for in all our occupations and trades and businesses, and all our life, home life, foreign life, we are to remember that the sacrifice for others will soon be over.

Plant for Liquefying Air.

A Boston refrigerating company has fitted up a plant for liquefying air at the rate of 3 gallons per day and at a cost of 50 cents a gallon. The air will be placed in thin tinny in steel tubes or cylinders five inches thick for shipment. Each of these cylinders will be arranged to release the contents very little at a time, so that the material may thus be used for refrigerating or cooling purposes as desired.

When the World Will End.

Sir Robert Ball says the world will come to an end when the waters of the sea break through a thin spot, which must exist somewhere, and come in contact with the raging fires within the globe. This seems rational enough when one reads the explosions they had over in the Indian ocean some years ago, which sent a tidal wave around the globe and absolutely engulfed an island or two.

Why He Was Rejected.

Young Poet—Why do you refuse me for a son-in-law? Is it because I lack merit?

Paterfamilias (old journalistic hand)—Oh, no; it is simply on account of lack of space. We are really crowded for room here now.—Tit-Bits.

Reluctantly the boys went home, after bidding "Uncle Howard" a hearty good night.

As George was going Howard caught his arm and drew him aside.

"I want to tell you, George, that you have saved me tonight."

George's eyes opened wide in astonishment. "Saved you?"

"Yes, I was just on the point of refusing the wine, that set me to thinking, and I resolved never to touch another drop of liquor or have it in the house. I would like to join your temperance society. I want to help save others who have been as low as I was."

George was very happy that night, and he prayed that God and Heavenly Father he did not forget to thank him for the privilege which had been given to him to save a soul by his example.

Howard Morse kept his word. He not only joined the temperance society, but later on the church, and was well known throughout the community as an earnest worker.

Some years afterward he started out as a temperance lecturer and was the means of healing many the breach. "Bravo! way that leadeth to destruction." and in all his addresses he never failed to give credit to the boy who had stood firm for his principles, and by his example pointed him to the way in which he was saved.—Mrs. Ann Gulbert Mahon, in Union Signal.

FRANKLIN ON BEER DRINKING

His Experience in a London Printing Office Proves Wisdom of Total Abstinence.

Of ever memorable value is the anecdote which Franklin tells of his service and experience in a London printing office.

"I drank only water," said he, "the other workmen, about 50 in number, were great drinkers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and downstairs a large form of types in each hand, when others could but carry one in both hands. They wondered to see that the Water American, as they called me, was stronger than themselves, who drank beer. This was the beer house boy, who always attended in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, and a pint at dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock, and another pint when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom, but he thought it was necessary to drink strong beer, that he might be strong and able to work. Accordingly he drank that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made, that there was more flour in a penny worth of bread, and, therefore, if he could eat that with a pint of water it would give him more strength than a pint of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that idle beverage, while I was free from. And thus these poor devils kept themselves always under."

THE CIGARETTE MUST GO.

Enormous Increase in the Annual Consumption of These Cuba Tracts.

An Indication has lately been made into the question of the number of cigarettes annually smoked in the United States, and an enthusiast statistician has discovered that ten years after the smoke of the first cigarette was blown from the lips of the pioneer of American cigarette smokers, the annual consumption amounted to 1,000,000. This was about the year 1874. It reached the billion mark in 1884, and five years later it was 2,000,000,000, and in 1893 it was 3,000,000,000 annually. A comparison of the cigarette with other kinds of progress in the habit will give some idea of the rapidity with which it spread. For instance, while it took a generation to bring from 1884 to 1889, for the consumption to increase from one billion to two billions, it required only four years to bring the consumption from two billions in 1891 and 1895 the figures made another big jump, and in 1898, the latest year for which statistics are available, the number of cigarettes of all kinds, foreign and home-made said to have been sold in the country, approximated the enormous amount of 4,800,000,000, and the number of cigarettes, 4,800,000,000 cigarettes would almost encircle the earth, and what is of far more importance, if the money thus annually expended in tobacco were put into charitable channels, it would put a pair of shoes on every child in the country, and purchase the necessaries of life for 100,000 families!

TEMPERANCE BITS.

The liquor traffic will never commit suicide.—National Temperance Advocate.

A young shop is the devil's sign that he is still doing business in the neighborhood.—National Temperance Advocate.

The National Temperance federation has prepared a memorial to the Canadian government, protesting against multiplying incentives to drunkenness and lawlessness in the northwestern parts of British North America.

A saloon keeper discharged a clerk for getting drunk. A distiller advertised for two tectotalers to run his still. A drunkard is the worst enemy of his people. Even the devil wants a more respectable man than a drunkard to work for him.—Baptist Reper.

There is one Temperance law—a very recently in a Rockford paper: "Wanted—a colider to take charge of repair shop in our store. Must be strictly sober and good workman. Permanent job for the right man." No good business man wants a drinking, unsteady workman in his employ. This remedy settles the question. Sober merchants sell groceries, dry goods, clothing, furniture, but no matter what they sell they want sober clerks and sober workmen. Even liquor dealers prefer bar keepers who are total abstainers, for drunkards advertise for such men. Who wants a drinking man, or even an occasional drunkard, around him? The liquor business is the exception.—Exchange.

A Saloonkeeper's "Charity."

A liquor paper mentions with satisfaction the generosity of a liquor shop of Marietta, O., who on Christmas day distributed 20 sacks of flour to the poor of that city. It seems that he first offered the flour to the board of associated charities to distribute for him, and then he offered it to the city authorities but it is plain sacks not bearing his business card. We can see no charity in this. It was evidently an advertisement, and we wonder if the sacks of flour contained any his label or card on each of the sacks. Again, but for him and others in the same business there would be little poverty in Marietta. The so-called charity of this saloon keeper is like that of the highwayman who robs his victim of all his money and hands him a nickel to get his hat out.—Lever.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

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UNASSAILABLE LOGIC.

The Editor of the Red Dog Clarion Tells in Effect.

Our town hall was filled to overflowing last Thursday evening with people anxious to hear the rational contest between the debating societies of the Dogaround and Hickory Cyclone Canyon. The subject chosen is one of vital interest in this community, namely, "Resolved, Should a man stop to argue or pull his gun?

The Cyclone Canyon contingent arrived in the city early on the evening in question and assumed charge of the negative side of the question, with Colonel Hank Bindle—and Bad Jim as leader. Colonel Hank Short Cord Bennesy and Center Fire Johnson of this city undertook to steer the affirmative side to victory. We, the editor of The Clarion, and Mayor Jack Bowie, the well known undertaker, were unanimously elected judges of the contest, our decision to be final.

Some remarks were passed by the Cyclone Canyon contingent as to the fitness of Major Bowie for the office of judge, they claiming that it was to his interest in a business way to render a decision against the negative. Things

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

When we see a stone house that is ancient and gray,
Robed with vines and with mosses that crumble away;
When we see the quaint door and the knocker of brass
And the old fashioned flowers that nod as we pass,
We are told Time will never forget in his flight
That Washington slept in that house for a night.

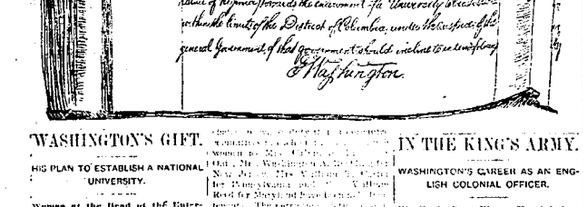
Oh, those famous headquarters are found there and here;
They're the brothers of Liberty precious and dear.
And we love to see in the dim long ago
All the sentries on guard in the frost and the snow.
While the wind in cold shrieks in its musical sight
That Washington slept in that house for a night.

Though these structures may crumble and fall in decay,
They'll be green with Love's ivy that fades not away;
Though the harpsichord's still and Priscilla's no more,
Her song patriotic floats sweet through the door.
Till we know in our dream of the Fight for the Right,
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Hurrah for the man that lit Liberty's lamp!
Where fare lights the green of the hill and the stamp!
Oh, what if his headquarters fall in decay—
These headquarters made for a year or a day—
When he has a headquarters surpassing all art
That is builded by Love in America's heart!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.


Item. I give and bequeath my property situate in the City of Washington called Mount Vernon to the United States in trust for the use, benefit and purpose of a National University, to be erected within the District of Columbia under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government of the United States.

G. Washington

WASHINGTON'S GIFT.

HIS PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Women at the Head of the Enterprise to Complete His Bequest—The Ceremonies Will be Held on the Anniversary of His Birth.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

On Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death, the ceremonies of the great national university, to be designed to establish and the site of which he provided in his bequest to the people will be laid by the women of America.

The George Washington Memorial association is the outgrowth of the patriotic desire to perfect this gift as an acknowledgment of the nation's debt of honor to the Father of His Country. The women who comprise it are working in conjunction with a committee of 100 men, made up of prominent jurists, legislators and educators, headed by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

Their design is to raise a memorial building which shall be used as the foundation building of the university and to raise it by the popular subscription of the women and children of the land. To compass this project a fund of $250,000 will be necessary, but the George Washington Memorial association has already placed its feet on the ladder of success. Organized less than a year ago with a membership of 26, it has today an enrollment of more than 3,000, with $16,000 in the treasury as an earnest of what is to come.

The University of the United States is intended to be a postgraduate university, which shall set a standard and complete the educational plan of the country by offering unexampled opportunity for advanced work. Washington's central idea that such an institution would make for good citizenship and patriotism in its highest sense is plainly shown in the terms of his bequest, here reproduced:

"Item. I give and bequeath my property situate in the City of Washington called Mount Vernon to the United States in trust for the use, benefit and purpose of a National University, to be erected within the District of Columbia under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government of the United States."

That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of the United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of finishing their education after their minds were formed, or they have imbibed any adequate idea of the happiness of their country, or returning too frequently, not only tainted with dissipation and extravagance, but principles inimical to Republican Government and to true and genuine liberty of mankind, which there after are rarely overcome—for these reasons it has been my ardent wish to devote a plan devised on a liberal scale which would have a tendency to spread sentiments, founded on all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this (in my estimation) my mind has not even ability to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a University in the central part of the United States to which the Youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of Polite literature, Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge on the principles of Politics and good Government and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment) by associating with each other and forming those friendships which years, in addition to five themselves in a proper degree from their local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have (not been unfounded, and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquiet to the public mind, and frequent of mischievous consequences to this Country. Under these impressions, so fully dictated.

Item I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (ratio £100) to which I hold in the Potomac Company under the aforesaid Acts of the Legislature of Virginia towards the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general Government.

Original will in Forbes Court House, Fairfax, Va.

The site bequeathed is University square, in Washington, at the foot of New York avenue on the Potomac, where should naval observatory formerly stood, and within ten minutes' walk of the White House.

Mrs. Susan Phelps Cook of Ithaca, the wife of a professor of Cornell, is the woman in whose mind the plan of the George Washington Memorial association first found birth. But it was Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., who brought it to healthy growth. To her ready sympathy and well known executive ability Mrs. Gage confided the purpose which on a summer visit Mrs. Richardson's action was immediate. She enlisted the interest of representative women, and at the first meeting held in Washington on Dec. 14, 1897, an organization was effected with 70 members. Mrs. Richardson was elected president, with Mrs. Henry B. Slattery of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank Northrop of New York, Mrs. H. A. Chipman of Virginia, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles of Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth T. King of Baltimore, Mrs. Frank Monroe of [illegible] and Mrs. Octavia [illegible] of New York vice-presidents, Miss [illegible] of Washington recording secretary, Mrs. [illegible] of Washington corresponding secretary, Mrs. [illegible] of Washington treasurer, and Mrs. [illegible] of Washington assistant treasurer.

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

[illegible] Federation of Clubs, [illegible] including an enrollment of [illegible] women. Mrs. Gage enrolled the members in [illegible] nation of George Washington's birthday.

Mr. J. Theodore Oberly of Saint Martinique, New York, who is at the head of the children's work, [illegible] to make a plea for [illegible] all bright boys and girls [illegible] said, "Mine [illegible] tribute whose work [illegible] I [illegible] Washington's birthday [illegible] I [illegible] children's work [illegible] one of many of them [illegible] will [illegible] the Stars and Stripes and a part of the group of [illegible] over the United States. [illegible] will, too, will want to participate. [illegible] of the memorial, a copy of Washington's will on a golden scroll. Any child may become a captain on application to Mrs. Cook. The closer it comes to high Hat, at Lincoln, will be [illegible] in 1899. This building will [illegible] in the building [illegible] and will be an interesting [illegible] record in the future. In [illegible] the personal and family [illegible] and wisdom as well as [illegible] name is required. Mrs. Cooper, Miss Lowe is corresponding [illegible] Mrs. Gage recording secretary, Charles J. Bell of Washington is treasurer and the headquarters are in College square, Ithaca.

Mrs. Richardson, to whose practical imagination and indefatigable labor and engineering of this whole enterprise is so largely due, says that the event in the educational success at the World's fair. She served as [illegible] committee of awards for the exhibit of colonial relics in the government building. At the Atlanta exposition she was appointed in the same capacity. Her eloquence has won many members. "Our desire is first and foremost to make a monumental national," she says. "We would rather have 25 cents from every woman and child in the United States than $100 from a few wealthy donors. The Atlanta offering is too small." Feb. 22, 1899, has been appointed for the nation's offering day, when it is hoped that every one who has benefited by the public school system will make a birthday gift to the building fund.

The advisory council includes Dr. John Clark Ridpath, historian, Boston; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university; Colonel H. H. Adams, director of civil study in American Schools For American Institute of Civics; Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, regent of California university; Mr. Calvin S. Brice, trustee of the Western college, Ohio.

The plans provide for an administration building in the form of a circular temple, with large auditorium and lecture rooms. The goal is already well in sight, and with this modest beginning the university proper may be looked for at no distant date. Already private individuals and societies stand pledged to the Memorial association for the endowment of chairs and scholarships. The manifold resources of the capital, libraries, museums and scientific collections, will be thrown open to the students, and the future work of the association will be toward an endowment fund for the university, which will stand above all the colleges of the country, worthy monument to the [illegible] of Washington.

[illegible] M. [illegible]

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER AS AN ENGLISH COLONIAL OFFICER.

His Early Best Was a Martial One, An Adjutant General at Nineteen, Sent on an Important Mission in the French Service to Braddock.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

Washington was by instinct a soldier. He was descended from a family of gentlemen, many of whom had distinguished themselves in the wars of England. It is not then strange that at an early age he should display aptitude and inclinations for a military life. The bias of his mind was also aided by circumstances and environment. When a boy attending school—the schoolmaster, by the way, being sexton of the parish and his father's tenant—Great Britain and Spain were engaged in war, and Virginia entered with ardor into the contest. The inspiring music of the fife and drum was reechoed from town and village to the scattered hamlets, and the Old Dominion's quota of men was soon regretted and dispatched to the seat of war in the West Indies.

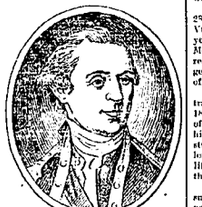
The mind of the boy was tinder to such a flame. His imagination became fired with military order, and soon he transformed the school playground into a scene of mimic battles. The schoolboys were classified as English and Spanish, the former commanded by young Washington and the latter by a boy named William Stubble. History does not relate which party won the greatest number of victories, but it may safely be assumed that George Washington's gained a fair share of the laurels.

When George was 11 years of age, his father died. Lawrence, who had been a captain in the Virginia battalion sent to the war, returned home. The excitement of his young brother at the news and his talk of warfare increased to enthusiasm in military order, and here, when he was engaged in class drill, parade, [illegible] and other warlike features, at which George always commanded, occupied every spare moment of the boy's time.

When Lawrence Washington was about 17 years of age, his brother Lawrence, observing in him prefect material for a permanent accessional to his own, proposed to the boy's mother that he should enter the navy, as it offered at that time greater chances of preferment. Mrs. Washington firmly and utterly grew [illegible] gain for a reason in this period, and a half-hearted warrant was obtained for the youth. He engaged with spirit and enthusiasm in the work of preparation for his departure, and it is probable that his language was actually not so far a mere form of assent to the choice when at the last moment his mother's tearful entreaty, if a single word of it, what might or might not have happened had George Washington gone to the British navy. It is, however, quite safe to assume that he would never have been the "Father of His Country."

At a few months or years a sentry or Washington, who is yet 19 years of age, is appointed adjutant general with the rank of major to inspect and exercise the militia in one of the districts into which Virginia was divided in view of the French encroachments and their depredations with which the colonies were threatened. French posts were already established on the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, Washington for the dangerous and arduous mission of interviewing the chief commanding the French forces and inquiring by what authority he was invading the King's dominions. He accepted at once and set out, with a military escort, on his journey of nearly 600 miles, a great part of it over lofty and rugged mountains and through the heart of the wilderness. After encountering many dangers and narrowly escaping with his life he successfully performed his mission and Jan. 16, 1754, delivered to Governor Dinwiddie the reply of the French commander to his message of inquiry.

Immediately after Washington's return he was appointed to the command of a small body of troops raised to meet immediate exigencies. Soon afterward, the military establishment having been increased, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment, of which he shortly assumed the full command through the death of his colonel. He encountered at the much misrepresented skirmish with the French which resulted in the death of Jumonville and also at the battle of Great Meadows, where Washington held the enemy, of vastly superior numbers, at bay and compelled them to quit until "[illegible]" [illegible]


COLONEL WASHINGTON AT TWENTY-FIVE.

his fellow aide-de-camp, Colonel Gates, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution." He was also with him at his defeat and death, and it fell to him by a strange coincidence to read the service for the dead at the burial of his dead commander at Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. He was the sole mounted officer that was not killed or disabled at the engagement.

A force of 2,000 men having been raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command. In February, 1756, he visited Governor Shirley in Boston and settled with him, as commander in chief of the British forces, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. Upon his return to his post he devoted himself to measures for the protection of the frontier, and on the 25th of November, 1758, Washington was privileged to plant the British flag upon the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

This was the last active service he performed as a British officer. The following year he married Mrs. Custis, known henceforth in history as Martha Washington, and about the same time he resigned his commission as colonial officer. Fourteen years elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and when it did General Washington discovered the inestimable value of his soldiering and experience in had received as a British officer.

NEIL MACDONALD.

Brief Facts About Washington.

He wrote bad poetry.

He never made a set speech.

He died of acute laryngitis.

He was generous to a fault.

He was scrupulously neat and elegant.

Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.

He was the best horseman of his time.

Spelling was always a weak point with him.

For three years he was a land surveyor.

He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.

As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His appetite was large, and he had a habit of clinching his jaws.

He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, veiling, or gray, and he had a dark brown complexion.

He was devoted to outdoor sports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He was strictly temperate, his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and to his last day had every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

There have been other patriots
Who set their country free!
There have been other warriors
Perhaps as great as he.

Heroes, too, there have been,
And statesmen called as sage;
Other men for other lands,
Each leader for his age.

But yet of all these heroes
Of time the world is sure,
Those never get has lived a man
So great and yet so pure!

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

Washington as a Youthful Observer.

That Washington had an exceptionally keen sense of observation is shown in his youthful "Journal of Survey." When but a lad of 16, he wrote the following description of an Indian war dance:

"They clear a large circle & make a great fire in it to middle. Men seat themselves around it. Squaws come in a good deal yet. After he has finished a Chief Dance appears upon the ground out of a wigwam & Runs & Jumps about for ying in a most comick manner. The music is a Pot half full of water, with a Deerskin stretched over it, & a small stick in the middle. Some of the Squaws on hence's right right hand to [illegible] look [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] never were one in all my life."

"NOT AFRAID TO GO."

THESE WERE WASHINGTON'S WORDS WHEN DEATH APPEARED.

How the First President of the United States and Twenty of His Successors Met the Grim Destroyer—Historic Scenes.

Washington, while taking his customary ride over his estates at Mount Vernon on the 12th of December, 1799, was taken with a chill. On the 14th he realized that his end was near, and prepared for it with characteristic care and coolness. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breathing cannot last long." A short time before the same night he said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put in the vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" When these mournful his bedside had assented, he said, "It is well," and then expired.

By a remarkable coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson expired the same day, the 4th of July, 1826. On the morning of the 4th the physician of John Adams did not believe he would survive the day. He could hear the firing of cannon. "Do you know what day this is?" the expressident was asked. "Oh, yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it! God bless you all!" Later he said, half to himself, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But he was senseless before sunset.

Some weeks before this difference began to fail visibly. "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest obsolitude about the result," he said. "I am like an old watch with a golden worn out here and a wheel there until it can run no longer." On the eve of the 4th he awoke, thinking it morning, and said, "This is the Fourth of July." These were his last words. He died at noon.

James Madison died of old age June 28, 1836, at his home in Montpelier, Vt. Madison was in his eighty-fifth year, and his end was peaceful. James Monroe in 1830 went to New York to reside with his son-in-law and died of general debility in the city on the 4th of July, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams met with a rather tragic death. On the 21st of February, 1848, he arose in his seat in the house of representatives and was about to open his mouth, when he suddenly fell back, stricken with paralysis. He survived long enough to say: "This is the end of life. I am content." He died beneath the dome of the capitol.

Andrew Jackson suffered from consumption and dropsy in his closing years. On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1845, it was apparent that his last day had arrived, and calling the members of his family and his servants to his bedside he said, "My dear children, friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." All of those about him were in tears, and his last words were: "What is the matter with my dear children? I have alarmed you. Oh, do not cry! We will meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years. His final hours were not marked by any unusual events or remarks. William Henry Harrison was taken very ill just one month after his inauguration. In his delirium he said: "Sir, I wish you to understand that I am the man who succeeded Washington." John Tyler died from a mysterious disorder resembling a bilious attack in the latter part of 1862 at his home in Virginia. His illness was brief.

James Knox Polk retired from the presidency on the 4th of March, 1849, and while on his way to his home, Nashville, he contracted the cholera. On the 15th of June, 1849, he died without saying a word.

General Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Millard Fillmore died from paralysis on the 8th of March, 1874, at his residence in Buffalo. A short time before his death he wrote: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink and sleep as well as ever and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs. If Mrs. Fillmore's health can be restored, I would feel as if I were living in perfect paradise." Soon after this Mr. Fillmore breathed his last.

Franklin Pierce died from inflammation of the stomach in his home, Concord, N. H., in the fall of 1869. His last words have never been recorded. James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout in his residence near Lancaster, Pa., on June, Wheatlands, Pa., where he is buried.

Every schoolboy knows the circumstances attending the tragic end of Abraham Lincoln. It was on the 14th of April, 1865, he was shot by Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington. Early the next morning he expired without recovering consciousness.

Andrew Johnson was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, and died the next day. He was speechless during his final illness.

While hovering between life and death from cancer of the tongue General Grant wrote his famous memoirs, from the sale of which his family received nearly $650,000. His ailment prevented him from talking much, but almost his last words were spoken for publication in the Philadelphia Ledger and Times, "Let us have peace."

Rutherford B. Hayes passed away tranquillity after an attack of paralysis of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., in the latter part of 1893.

James A. Garfield, as is well known, was shot by a disappointed office seeker in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Washington on the 2d of July, 1881. After lingering between life and death for ten weeks he died at Elberon, New Jersey. Grant died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Nov. 18, 1885, and was buried in Rural cemetery at Albany.

GEORGE BARTON.

Washington and the Jumel Mansion.

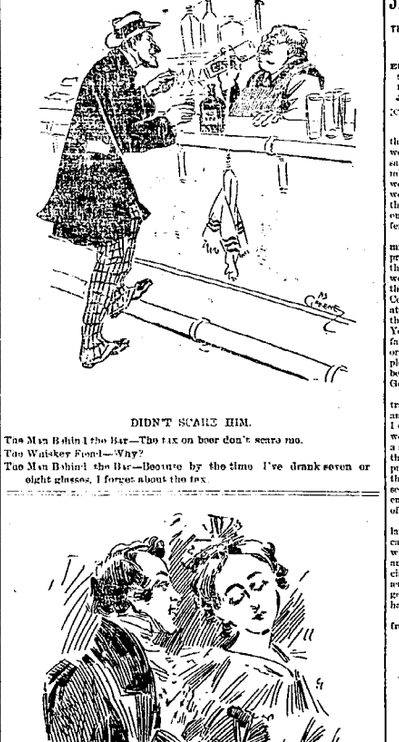
One of the most interesting houses that Washington made headquarters in the old Jumel mansion in New York city. In this building the illustrious Father of His Country was an actor both in love and war. He spent much of his time there, and it is said laid the plans of many of his battles in the council room at the end of the hall. The house was built for Mary Philipse, Washington's first sweetheart and later the wife of Roger Morris. At one time, while the general was meditating upon some stroke of policy in the little council room, 200 Indians visited him bearing wreaths of laurel, which they lain at his feet, calling him the "Great Father."

While Washington spent many pleasant days there he also saw troublous ones. In the latter part of 1776 he concluded the place as headquarters during his retreat toward White Plains on one occasion found it necessary to jump through a window in order to escape from the British.

Washington's Dinner.

"Are you an imperialist?" asked the person who likes to know.

"Orange, yes," said the gentleman, "I never were one in all my life."

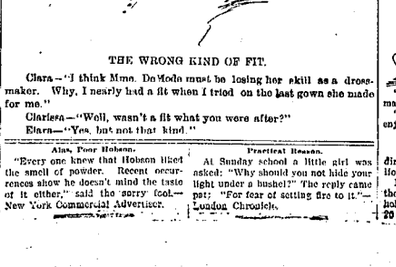

DIDN'T SCARE HIM.

Too Mad Behind the Bar—The tax on beer don't scare me.
Too Whisker Fiend—Why?
Too Mad Behind the Bar—Because by the time I've drank seven or eight glasses, I forget about the tax.

Miss Fourless—Are you marrying me for myself alone?
Brokstop—you bet. Don't get it into your head for a minute that I'm marrying you for your father or mother, or any of your poor relations.

A LARGE ADVERTISEMENT.

Jones—Why the dence does that bootblack keep after me for have my shoes polished? I'm sure they don't need it.
News Boy—Guess he thinks yer feet would be a good ad for him.


THE WRONG KIND OF FIT.

Clara—"I think Mme. DeMode must be losing her skill as a dressmaker. Why, I nearly had a fit when I tried on the last gown she made for me."

Clarissa—"Well, wasn't a fit what you were after?"

Clara—"Yes, but not that kind."

Alas, Poor Hobson.

"Every one knew that Hobson liked the smell of powder. Recent occurrences show he doesn't mind the taste of it either," said the sorry fool.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Practical Reason.

At Sunday school a little girl was asked: "Why should you not hide your light under a bushel?" The reply came pat: "For fear of setting fire to it."—London Chronicle.

JAPAN'S NEW WOMEN.

THEY ARE JUST AS ENTERPRISING AS THEIR AMERICAN SISTERS.

Eliza Archard Conner Tells About Some of Them Who Have Become Emancipated—One Who Runs a Japanese Newspaper in Honolulu.

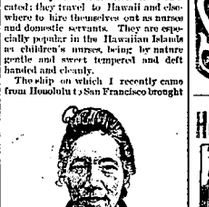
[Copyright, 1899, by American Press Association.]

The western world ordinarily classes the Japanese woman and the Chinese woman together, as being much the same sort of creature. This is a great mistake. The Chinese woman does not work outside for a living generally. She would exactly suit Bishop Doane and those other eminent divines who insist on the same sphere strictly for the feminine sex.

The Chinese idea is that the only mission of a woman in this world is to produce children for the men in order that the men may have posterity to worship them, and it is were possible they would have the children all boys. Consequently the Chinese woman sits at home with apparently no thought of things outside. She looks her part. Young Chinese women are short and fat and white and soft, like little pigs or puppies. Old Chinese women are not pleasant to look at to one who likes to believe a human being the noblest of God's creation. Reverse the hardsomest. The Japanese woman, on the contrary, is a tiny creature, full of life and electricity. She is slender and wiry. It is not a remarkable sight to see her woman. I am told there are a hum and a stir among the women of Japan. Like the men of their race, they feel the impulse of western civilization thrilling them through and through, and they seek to break the bars of the ages and enjoy the freedom, as far as it has got, that exists in America.

They enter into business in their own land; they come to America to be educated; they travel to Hawaii and elsewhere to hire themselves out as nurses and domestic servants. They are especially popular in the Hawaiian Islands as children's nurses, being by nature gentle and quiet, even tempered and deft handed and cleanly.

The ship on which I recently came from Honolulu to San Francisco brought


NANA TAKAHASHI.

a young Japanese lady who is going to study music and literature in a college in California.

One of the most interesting personages I met in Honolulu was little Mme. Takahashi—Miss Takahashi her maiden name is. She is the business manager of a daily newspaper. Not many American women have arrived at that dignity and responsibility yet. The name of the little lady's paper is Hawaii Shimpo. Shimpo means newspaper. Her husband is the editor, and their names are printed on the paper thus: "S. Takahashi, Editor; M. Takahashi, Manager." There is the only Japanese daily paper published in the islands.

I had called at the Shimpo office on other business and asked if any one there could speak English. Judge of my surprise when in such a spot, of all places in the world, the little bright lady whose picture you see here stepped forward and welcomed me with a bright smile.

The pair keep house over their little office, and while the husband sits up stairs and with a brush pen covers sheets of copy paper with elegant Japanese hieroglyphics the little lady wife takes in the shekels below and at proper intervals sallies forth on her rounds among merchants and men of all nations to drum up business for business. She is immensely successful in getting advertisements, a merchant told me. There is something so pleasing and so unconsciously persuasive about little a bird or a child, that one cannot help being attracted by her. She is a dear, tiny creature.

Mme. Takahashi conducted me up stairs and introduced me to her husband, the editor. He was taking his morning coffee and writing editorials for the same issue. Food is not a medicine store. Accept no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good." Take no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good." Take no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good." Take no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good."

"I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Pleasant Pellets" to anyone suffering with indigestion and torpid liver," writes M. G. Crider, Esq., of Leonard, Hunt Co., Tex. "My disease was dyspepsia. Our family physician could do nothing for me. I took your advertisement, read it, and tried anything but it caused a horrible distress and gnawing in my stomach. I have taken four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of your 'Pellets' and am well all day."

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. Bennett, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATORS.

Is a positive Written Guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Sexual Debility, all Indiscretions, Excesses, or Impotency, which lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. Ask druggists or by mail, $1 per box, or $5 with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent in plain wrapper, containing five days' treatment, with full directions, on receipt of price. Pamphlets free by mail. Address, or by mail, order of druggists.

Special Notice! Special Extra Strength. For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Nightly or Daytime Emissions, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation, Kidneys or Bladder, $2 per box.

Sold by Druggists, or Address, 24 Cedar St., N. Y.

In olden times mistaken enthusiasm led to inflict upon themselves all manner of cruel and horrible tortures. Men scourged themselves with whips and hot irons, and rubbing vinegar into the wounds to prevent the bandage or bandaging cloth next to their skin days and nights. Nowadays such cruel torture is discontinued, because men and women go on torturing themselves, only in a different and more serious manner than of old. The regular feel their health, and neglected health means physical torture of the worst description. It means slow starvation. Because a man forces food into a weak and disordered stomach, it does not follow that he feeds his body. The life-giving elements of the food taken into an impaired stomach are not assimilated into the blood. Instead, the impurities of the undigested food are taken up and carried to all parts of the body. The constipated bowels of the body is not only starved but poisoned. The immediate result is physical suffering from which no old time remedy should draw back in horror. The final result is disease and death. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a scientific remedy that acts according to natural laws. It is not a violent spur to nature or a mere artificial appetizer. It gently, but surely and permanently, promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It creates appetite, makes digestible the food perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It builds up firm, muscular flesh. It cures nervous exhaustion, debility, sleeplessness and all the evils that follow in the train of Pseudo and medicine stores. Accept no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good." Take no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good." Take no substitute that may be recommended as "just as good."

MAKE PERFECT MEN

DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not let your life be ruined by quacks. Your life can be restored to full vigor. Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation, Kidneys or Bladder, $2 per box.

Sold by Druggists, or Address, 24 Cedar St., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists, or Address, 10 Cedar St., and 11 W. Morehead, St. Louis.

No Imitation.

THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

Lightens the labor of the housekeeper; it runs light and is the light of the Sewing Machine world—see them before buying.

We are making special prices on a fine line of BABY BUGGIES at

C. C. Schlatter's Hardware Store, 1 Columbia St.

Before and After.

Head Clerk (at office of commercial directory)—How shall we note old Bolton? Same as last year?

Manager—Let us see. Has the father 17 daughters, and the after the holidays. Better mark him down about 20 per cent.—Chicago Tribune.